

Apartheid's New Foe: The Bard

Actor Uses Shakespeare's 'Othello' as Weapon for Change

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — John Kani, a black actor, is using his introduction to Shakespeare at a Bantu school in eastern Cape Province in South Africa.

A little "Macbeth," a little "Julius Caesar," in the startlingly beautiful, tongue-clicking rhythms of the Zulu language. And the final exam question: "Who said 'I am a slave'?"

Twenty-six years later, Mr. Kani has returned to Shakespeare, this time at the core of a powerful metaphor for apartheid that is hardly new to the white audience in Johannesburg.

It is South Africa's first professional production of "Othello" with a black actor in the title role, and Mr. Kani revels in the chance to let Shakespeare cry out against modern injustice.

"When I see Othello and Desdemona, I see a noble attempt to get two people together in a marriage designed in heaven," he said. "And then I see Iago — the Boer and the Treacher — who try not to let it happen." He was referring to the South African president, Pieter W. Botha, and the Conservative Party leader, Andries Treurnicht.

Sipping tea, Mr. Kani said he became emotional when he considered the fate of the doomed lovers on stage night after night.

"Sometimes I think, 'Please, please, can't we change it just for tonight?'" he said. "Can't we have Iago saying: 'I'm sorry, I made a mistake?' But it doesn't happen in the play, and it doesn't happen in South Africa. In 'Othello,' the tragedy is inevitable. In South Africa, the tragedy is not inevitable, but the way it's going now, it's going to blow."

His voice rose, more in anguish than for effect: "The whole world will be shocked when that pressure explodes. You're talking Congo! You're talking 25 million black people who are very angry and only four million white people who are trying to hang on to their good life!"

In a country that prohibited interracial marriage before it reluctantly scrapped its Immorality Act two years ago, it is no surprise that Othello and Desdemona's first passionate stage embrace briefly but palpably startles South African theatergoers.

Not long ago, the spectacle of Mr. Kani's kissing the blond and fair-skinned actress Joana Weinberg full on the mouth would have touched off a national debate and probably violent demonstrations by white supremacist groups.

Indeed, Mr. Kani recalled, when he appeared in Strindberg's "Miss Julie" at the Market Theater two years ago, half the audience walked out as he put his hand on the thigh of the white actress playing the lead role.

The next night, Mr. Kani needed the protection of security officers to leave the theater safely, and the government subsequently curtailed the run of the play.

"But this time it's Shakespeare, so it's apparently all right," said Mr. Kani, adding that he doubted if the two years had fundamentally changed attitudes radically. Still, production photos of the interracial intimacy in "Othello" now appear on the review pages of South African newspapers.

Mr. Kani won a Tony Award in 1975 for his Broadway performance in Athol Fugard's "Sizwe

Opposition to Bork Surpasses Majority

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Defeat of Robert H. Bork's nomination to the Supreme Court as the number of senators declaring themselves opposed surpassed a majority in the Senate.

Four more senators went on record Thursday opposing Judge Bork, raising the number of opponents to 52 out of the Senate's 100 members.

But President Ronald Reagan owed to force a Senate vote on the nomination, bitterly denouncing what he called the "lynch mob" opposing Judge Bork, 60, who sits in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

"He has a decision to make," Mr. Reagan said of the judge. "I have made mine. I will support him all the way."

There was widespread speculation that Judge Bork's nomination might soon be withdrawn.

Senators Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, George J. Mitchell of Maine and Tom Harkin of Iowa, all Democrats, announced their opposition to Judge Bork on Thursday.

With a majority of the Senate's 100 members opposed to the nomination of Judge Bork, his rejection became certain Thursday unless some senators changed their minds.

Judge Bork met with Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d at the Justice Department, apparently to discuss the future of his nomination. Mr. Meese then prepared to meet with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan, speaking briefly with reporters at the White House, said the South's black vote and a savvy Louisiana senator hurt Bork's chances.

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M'Bow Leads UNESCO Vote

PARIS (Reuters) — Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, asking a third term as director general of UNESCO, headed the second ballot by the 50 members of the agency's executive board Thursday.

Mr. M'Bow, who had a plurality of 18 in the first ballot Wednesday, received the same number again Thursday.

Officials of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization said Mr. M'Bow's closest rival, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan, received 12 votes, four fewer than Wednesday. Officials said the board decided to hold the third round of voting Friday.



Amadou Mahtar M'Bow

French-Fijian Patrol

PARIS (Reuters) — France, which has made no comment on the military takeover in Fiji, said Thursday that two of its patrol boats were taking part in an exercise with the Fijian Navy but denied any link with political unrest in the newly declared republic.

GENERAL NEWS

At the UN, President Daniel Ortega Savaderra of Nicaragua, exiled, Ronald Reagan overrode a veto.

The death toll in Sri Lanka today reached 176, including 16 killed in one attack.

TRAVEL

A look at Chateaubriand's house near Paris.

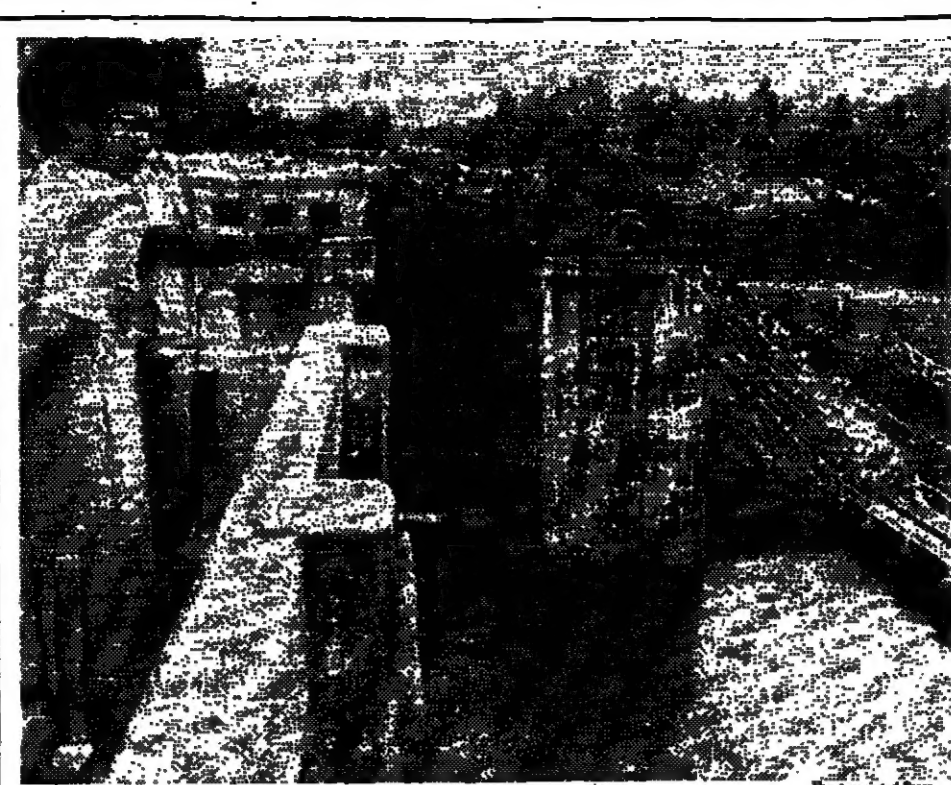
SPORTS

San Francisco edged up the National League playoff series, and Minnesota won the American League opener.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

West Germany reportedly is considering the introduction of withholding tax on investment earnings.

Down close: DOWN 34.44
The dollar in New York.
DM \$ New York FF
1835 16485 14440 40485



AQUINO INSPECTS WAR DAMAGE — President Corazon C. Aquino inspecting bridges blown up by Philippine rebels in the province of Camarines Sur. Page 6.

Bonn Moving Warships to Aid Gulf Effort

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service
BONN — West Germany, under pressure from the United States to support the Western allies' naval presence in the Gulf, announced Thursday that it would send three warships to the Mediterranean to take over the duties of NATO ships diverted to the Gulf region.

The arrival of West Germany's ships, scheduled for Oct. 14, will mark the first time since the country was founded after World War II that its warships have been assigned to help patrol the Mediterranean.

The decision, announced by the Defense Ministry, represented a compromise between Bonn's reluctance to become entangled in the Gulf and U.S. efforts to obtain the maximum possible allied support for its policy there, West German and U.S. officials said.

Five other European allies have joined the United States in sending warships to the Gulf to help guarantee the free passage of tankers carrying much of the Western industrialized world's oil. West Germany, however, contends that its constitution bars it from employing its armed forces outside of NATO's area.

The decision also signified a modest victory within the cabinet for Defense Minister Manfred Wörner. His counsel prevailed, despite Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's doubts over the wisdom of dispatching German ships outside the waters that they normally patrol in the Baltic, North Sea and North Atlantic, government and diplomatic sources said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledged at the June economic summit meeting in Venice that West Germany would make available ships to take over responsibilities of U.S. vessels that had been sent to the Gulf. But it was unclear until Thursday whether West Germany would send its ships to the Mediterranean, or just take over duties in the North Sea and North Atlantic.

"This dispatch is a clear sign of West Germany's solidarity with our allies and a contribution to the relief of the allied partners who are maintaining freedom of shipping in the Gulf region, which also is in West Germany's interest," a Defense Ministry statement said.

The 4,700-ton destroyer Mecklenburg, the 3,800-ton frigate Niedersachsen and the 3,480-ton supply ship Freiburg will join NATO forces in the Mediterranean from the Gulf. But it was unclear until Thursday whether West Germany would send its ships to the Mediterranean, or just take over duties in the North Sea and North Atlantic.

U.S. Copters Sink 3 Iranian Vessels, Citing Self Defense

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — U.S. helicopters sank three Iranian patrol boats in the Gulf on Thursday after being fired on, the Pentagon said. It was the second U.S. military engagement in the region in less than three weeks.

Officials said no Americans were hurt in the incident Thursday night. "We are in the process of picking up survivors," an official said.

The Pentagon spokesman, Fred S. Hoffman, said of the helicopter pilots, "They were acting within the rules of engagement in self defense." He said he believed they sank the Iranian vessels with both rocket and machine-gun fire.

White House officials refused to comment, referring all questions to the Pentagon.

It was the first American military engagement in the Gulf since Sept. 21, when a U.S. helicopter attacked an Iranian ship that was reportedly laying mines. Several Iranian crew members were killed and 26 of them, including 4 wounded, were picked up in lifeboats.

The confrontation Thursday was described by officials as having occurred in the northern section of the Gulf, about 20 miles (about 30 kilometers) from Farsi Island, an Iranian-controlled island in international waters near Saudi Arabia.

According to the officials, the American helicopters were flying a routine surveillance patrol when they were fired upon by Iranian gunboats. One helicopter, patrolling from the frigate Thach, fired back, sinking all three of the small vessels, the sources said.

"We were fired on first," a source said. "We were on a routine patrol and did nothing provocative."

The officials also said a second, unrelated incident occurred in the Gulf on Thursday.

According to the officials, Iranians on an oil platform apparently fired what was meant to be a warning shot at a U.S. warship that was sailing in the vicinity.

The American ship, which the officials refused to identify, did not return the fire, and nothing further came of the incident.

Earlier Thursday, an Iranian gunboat fired a missile into a Japanese-owned vessel and set it ablaze off the coast of Saudi Arabia, wounding three Japanese crewmen, marine salvage experts said.

Iran said its warplanes raided a ship off Iran's oil terminal at Kharg Island five minutes after the Iranian strike. There was no immediate confirmation of the raid from Gulf-based shipping agents.

Iran also said 50 warplanes attacked Iranian troops and supply bases along the central sector of the 730-mile front in strikes to prevent an Iranian offensive in the region.

The Iranian attack on the Tomoe-8, a Panamanian-registered chemical carrier, was the first on a Japanese vessel since Japanese shipowners allowed their ships to resume sailing in the Gulf on Wednesday. A ban was imposed a week ago after Iran attacked two Japanese tankers.

The marine salvage experts said the attack on the Tomoe-8 took place 60 miles east of the Saudi port of Jubail at 9:25 A.M. when a missile struck the engine room.

They said that three sailors suffered slight wounds and that the rest of the 23 Japanese crew members were battling the blaze.

A war communiqué carried by the Iraqi press agency said 50 Iraqi jet fighters raided "administrative areas, ammunition storing areas and enemy headquarters and troop concentrations at the rear lines of the central sector of the operations zone."

The communiqué said the Iraqi warplanes carried out "this preemptive attack against the disappointed enemy attempts to attack the Iraqi forces and territories in the central sector."

Iran has been massing troops in the central sector since early September, according to Western diplomats in Baghdad.

Soviet, in Shift, Backs A More Powerful UN

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — After many years of treating the United Nations primarily as a convenient forum for berating the capitalist West, Soviet officials have begun in recent weeks to advocate a powerful new role for the organization.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in what Soviet officials describe as a major policy turn, has called for giving the United Nations expanded authority to regulate military conflicts, economic relations, environmental protection and other matters.

Mr. Gorbachev, in an unusual newspaper article that appeared in Pravda and Izvestia on Sept. 17 and that has prompted much speculation in Moscow, also called for increasing the power of the affiliated International Court of Justice to decide international disputes.

When it was first made public, the article received relatively little attention, but Soviet officials are saying that the significance of the piece was missed abroad.

"What he is talking about is restructuring the UN," said a Moscow-based diplomat who follows United Nations affairs.

Diplomats from Western and Third World countries say many questions remain about Mr. Gorbachev's proposals. Some say they think the Soviet leader's plan is utopian, and some question his sincerity.

But there is wide agreement that it is part of an effort by Mr. Gorbachev to articulate a new party line on international relations.

One of the most striking features of this approach is that, at least rhetorically, it firmly disavows the more traditional Communist doctrine of promoting worldwide revolution. Mr. Gorbachev insists that the purpose of what he calls "a comprehensive system of international security" would be to protect all countries from outside interference.

Few of the specific ideas in the Sept. 17 article are original, but diplomats said it was startling to see the Soviet official say that.

See UN, Page 6

DNA Cartographers Map the Way to Flawed Genes

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Scientists have assembled a map of genetic signposts covering all 23 pairs of human chromosomes, an accomplishment that foreshadows a new era in the study of human heredity and the search for genes that contribute to many serious diseases.

The map, which took five years to compile, brings at least 95 percent of all the human genetic material within the network of genetic markers, the signposts that help scientists locate specific genes, according to a report to be published this month in the journal Cell.

The map should enable scientists to locate a defective gene with much greater efficiency than in the past. That could lead to improved measures to prevent, diagnose or treat diseases related to defective genes.

What the scientists call the map is actually a set of nearly 400 recognizable short pieces of DNA, the genetic material, that occur at known locations on the thread-like strands of chromosomes. These standard pieces are used as markers to help locate nearby genes that are actually linked to diseases.

The markers serve as reference points for the location of genes along the chromosomes. Before the discovery of markers, chromosomes were like unnumbered avenues; the markers are like cross streets that enable a gene to be located.

With the aid of such markers, scientists can study the role of a gene in causing disease even when they cannot isolate the defective gene itself.

By assembling multiple genetic markers covering each of the chromosomes, scientists are assured that one or another marker will be near any gene they seek in pursuit of genes that contribute to inherited diseases. Until now, while many markers had been located, there were major gaps, making it impossible to pinpoint defective genes in regions of many chromosomes.

"With the availability of a human genetic map, the study of human inheritance can be carried out with previously unimagined precision," said Dr. Eric Lander of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Whitehead Institute, one of the scientists who put together the map.

Through the use of previously known genetic markers, scientists have already made important discoveries about genetic factors in several diseases, including cystic fibrosis, a form of Alzheimer's disease, some cases of manic depression and some forms of cancer.

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Glasnost Is Playing Well at Frankfurt Fair

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
FRANKFURT — It is common wisdom here that no one "big book" can dominate the mammoth Frankfurt Book Fair in the way that used to be possible before the age of instant communications.

But if there was a "big theme" as more than 7,000 exhibitors pitched their stands in Frankfurt's cavernous exhibition complex for the 39th annual fair, it was Mikhail S. Gorbachev's familiar rallying calls of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, openness and reconstruction.

And the biggest coup, publishers agreed, was Harper & Row's announcement that it would soon publish a book written by the Soviet leader under the title "Perestroika: Our Hope for Our Country and the World."

Michael Bessie, a senior vice president of Harper & Row, said he learned while in the Soviet Union recently that Mr. Gorbachev's rush to finish the book had accounted for his long disappearance from public view in August and September. Mr. Bessie and his wife, Cornelia, initiated the project two years ago.

Mr. Bessie said that he received the manuscript Sept. 11, and that Harper & Row and its British partner, Collins, were rushing to get the book out by Nov. 2. The deadline was set by the Russians, he said, evidently to coincide with the Nov. 7 national holiday celebrating the October revolution.

Mr. Bessie said that rights had already been sold for 12 translations and that the deals were "already a record for a serious book." Rumors floated around the floor that the West German weekly Der Spiegel and the publisher Droemer had paid 1.5 million Deutsche marks (\$800,000) for the German rights, but this could not be confirmed.

The fascination with *glasnost* was hardly limited to Mr. Gorbachev. At the Soviet stand, where Russians used to sit around complaining that a clutch of officials was busy juggling appointments with Western editors curious to see if any old masterpieces were about to be sprung.

"Suddenly, it's worth seeing the Russians again where before it wasn't," said Matthew Evans, the chairman of Faber & Faber, adding that he recently bought the rights to a novel by a popular Soviet writer, Chingiz Aitmatov.

The Soviet stand itself, however, was something of a disappointment to those who wandered in looking for evidence of the new candor. The works on display were fairly standard fare, and the most prominent organs of the new openness, the journals Ogonyok and Moscow News, were not to be found. The one hint of the new ways was a poster advertising a book in the works called "Chernobyl, the Aftermath."

Not everyone was sure *glasnost* would sell in the West. Michael Naumann, of the West German publishing house Rowohlt, agreed that *glasnost* literature was this year's trend, supplanting fading interest in what he called "aggressive feminism" and ecology.

"But I'm very skeptical that these books will work for Western readers, because the Russian way of writing has suffered greatly under suppression," he said.

If there was another trend at the fair, it was a fascination with personalities.

In addition to Mr. Gorbachev, huge posters of Fred Sinowatz, former chancellor of Austria, left, looking at the autobiography of Helmut Schmidt at the Frankfurt Book Fair with Thomas Kariad of Seidler Verlag, the publisher.

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Fred Sinowatz, former chancellor of Austria, left, looking at the autobiography of Helmut Schmidt at the Frankfurt Book Fair with Thomas Kariad of Seidler Verlag, the publisher.

Exiles From Gandhi's Camp Gird for Political Battle

By Steven R. Weismann
New York Times Service

MATHURA, India — It had all the trappings of a political rally, except that the organizers insisted their cause was nonpolitical. In speech after speech, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was attacked by some of his most prominent former allies as tens of thousands of listeners applauded.

Leading the charge was Vishwanath Pratap Singh, an acerbic former finance minister and defense minister, and a star player on Mr. Gandhi's team before his ouster from the cabinet last April. "The people must rise up and throw out such a leader of the nation," he declared of his onetime patron.

The rally Tuesday in this northern Indian town—a sacred spot on the banks of the Yamuna River known as the birthplace of the god Krishna—was the first public meeting for the new People's Front, established by Mr. Singh and his colleagues only last week. Organizers were plainly pleased with the turnout.

"Everywhere you go there is a feeling of serious erosion of the credibility of this government,"



Vishwanath Pratap Singh

Mr. Singh said in an interview. "We have concentrated on raising the consciousness of the people. But we have not committed ourselves to elections this way or that way."

Nevertheless, Mr. Singh's advisers make it clear that they plan eventually to convert the front into a political party to challenge Mr. Gandhi in the next election. "This is war," an associate said, surveying the crowd in Mathura. Starting last spring, Mr. Singh

and his colleagues began holding mass meetings to test the waters for their new movement. But the Gandhi foes have also recently encountered some difficulties of their own.

As finance minister, for example, Mr. Singh slashed government regulations and lowered taxes. But recently he told India's Communist parties that his heart belonged to the left. Similarly, he has been criticized for seeking support from two other warring factions, India's secularists and Hindu revivalists.

Recently, a sympathetic political columnist warned that Mr. Singh was "losing his steam" because of "a lack of clarity of aims." Others say that, despite strenuous effort, he has failed to lure more than a handful of dissidents from Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

Meanwhile, leaders of other opposition parties, with ambitions of their own, view Mr. Singh suspiciously as a late convert to their cause. Experts wonder whether the People's Front can strike the alliances necessary to avoid splintering the anti-Gandhi vote.

Mr. Singh, a self-confident politician from a princely family who is known popularly as the Raja, said

the criticism did not bother him. "I can absorb a lot," he declared, asserting that voters cared most about honesty and accountability.

Throughout his career, Mr. Singh has enjoyed a reputation for probity. In 1982, he resigned as chief minister of the populous northern state of Uttar Pradesh, admitting his failure to stop a crime wave. His support of economic liberalization as finance minister, as well as his crackdowns on business fraud, brought him enormous popularity.

Officials agree that Mr. Singh's highly publicized tax raids on major industrial companies paved the way for his downfall in the Gandhi cabinet. Critics charge that he failed to discriminate between small and large offenders and then damaged his colleagues by seeking to endorse unsubstantiated charges of kickbacks in government contracts.

Today, Mr. Singh's main issue involves reports that Bofors, a Swedish weapons manufacturer, paid more than \$30 million in kickbacks to obtain the sale of field artillery for the Indian Army. He refrained from asserting that Mr.

Gandhi had received any payments himself, however.

Instead, Mr. Singh compared the prime minister to a night watchman asleep on the job, and he told listeners that the \$50 million had been "stolen" from the people. "That money could have been used for hospitals, wells and schools," he said repeatedly.

Perhaps most important for his cause, Mr. Singh has drawn to his side a small but experienced group of dissidents who, like him, were expelled by Mr. Gandhi from the Congress (I) Party.

The most prominent of these fallen angels is Arun Nehru, Mr. Gandhi's 43-year-old cousin, one-time intimate adviser and bearer of the family name of India's founding prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

To many people, the two cousins' feud is in the tradition of warfare among rival claimants in families in South Asia, going back to the Mogul empire. It has certainly given Indian national politics a flavor of family melodrama. But for now, Mr. Nehru appears to have set aside his own ambitions to be prime minister to work for Mr. Singh.

Rebel Raids Continue In Sri Lanka; Toll at 176

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil separatist rebels detonated explosives Thursday under two-army vehicles, killing 16 persons, including two senior government officers, and raising the death toll in two days of attacks to at least 176.

Indian peacekeeping troops with orders to shoot armed guerrillas on sight moved Thursday to restore a shattered cease-fire in Sri Lanka, and the arrest of 50 rebels was reported.

The attack on the army vehicles in the Batticaloa district brought to at least 21 the number of people killed since Wednesday night by Tamil fighters escalating their guerrilla and terror campaign against the Sinhalese majority. Fifteen soldiers and policemen were among the dead, officials said.

Among those killed in the attack on Thursday were the government's security coordinator in Batticaloa, the superintendent of police, Nimal De Silva, and the district's chief civil administrator, Manupillai Antonimuttu.

Indian troops arrested 50 rebels on Thursday from the main Tamil guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. All-India Radio reported.

The state-run radio, monitored in New Delhi, said that 40 members of the guerrilla group had been arrested in the northern stronghold of Jaffna and 10 in the eastern district of Batticaloa. The radio said leaders of the rebels were among those in custody, but gave no details.

The Press Trust of India said that the top rebel leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, was among those arrested and that he was being interrogated by peace-keeping forces. There was no official confirmation of the report.

Officials said that the death toll in two days of attacks had risen to at least 176. Other estimates put the toll at more than 180.

On Wednesday, a senior Indian official disclosed in New Delhi that 15,000 to 20,000 Indian Army troops and paramilitary forces had been stationed in Sri Lanka, more than twice the number originally envisioned by New Delhi two months ago.

An Indian government spokesman raised the possibility Wednesday night that Indian troops might engage in combat with Tamil extremists who have refused to surrender their arms and go along with an accord reached July 29 between India and Sri Lanka to bring peace to the island.

The spokesman said that the Indian Army would take "all necessary measures to deal with the situation." Asked what action this might entail, he said only that the forces had been "suitably empowered and equipped."

A Sri Lankan government spokesman, Anura Kumasekera said that Indian forces had begun to suppress the outbreak of violence by the Liberation Tigers. The rebel group repudiated the peace accord after 12 of its fighters committed suicide in government custody.

An Indian diplomat said Indian troops would shoot anyone caught with a weapon. (AP, NYT, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Graham Urges News Effort in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post, said Thursday that the international news media should intensify their coverage of South Africa regardless of press censorship.

Speaking at a two-day conference, "Conflict and the Press," she rejected calls for correspondents to withdraw from South Africa to demonstrate disapproval of press curbs and apartheid. "Instead, I believe we should pursue the opposite strategy," she said. "We must do all we can to report more, to dig deeper, to comment even more fully about the events unfolding here."

Mrs. Graham said some Americans were arguing that foreign news organizations should make a protest withdrawal from South Africa. "I can't agree," she said. "By that logic we should get out of the Soviet Union, China and every other repressive country."

Reagan Drops Missile Sales to Saudis

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan has withdrawn 1,600 anti-tank missiles from a planned \$1.4 billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia in the face of opposition in Congress, three senators said Thursday.

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, announced Mr. Reagan's decision at a news conference and said he believed the move would allow the Senate to approve the sale of the package's remaining items, including 12 F-15 fighters.

"It will not upset the military balance in the Middle East," Mr. Dole said, referring to the rest of the arms deal. "It is not a threat to Israel and it helps a friend." Mr. Dole, along with Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minnesota, and Howard M. Mennenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, said the compromise package was the result of consultations Thursday between legislators and the White House.

Trial Is Sought for French Ex-Official

PARIS (Reuters) — The conservative-controlled National Assembly, France's lower legislative chamber, voted, 340-to-211, Thursday to arrange for the former Socialist minister for cooperation and development, Christian Nucci, before a special court on charges of embezzling more than 5 million francs (\$830,000) in government funds.

Allegations against Mr. Nucci, which surfaced more than a year ago, have developed into a political scandal as next year's presidential elections near. He is accused of embezzling development money for personal use, election expenses and patronage. The Socialist Party says he is the victim of a campaign by the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Nucci's former chief aide, Yves Chaler, has been charged with embezzlement in the disappearance of more than 20 million francs. The impeachment effort now goes before the Senate. Assemblymen and senators will make up the special High Court of Justice if the move is approved in the upper house.

Japanese Party Sets Election Oct. 20

TOKYO (WP) — Three leading Japanese politicians officially started their campaigns for prime minister on Thursday as the ruling Liberal Democratic Party agreed to hold an election in 12 days to decide among them.

The race to replace Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has been under way in the back rooms for months, but on Thursday the three men known in Japan as the "new leaders" officially filed their candidacies. They are: Shintaro Abe, 63, the former foreign minister; Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, 68, and Noboru Takeshita, 63, a former finance minister, who is considered the front-runner.

Shortly after the three filed, the party set Oct. 20 as the date for the election, in which party legislators will select a party president.

2 Shot to Death in Chile Union Protest

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Two persons were shot to death, 11 were wounded and hundreds of anti-government protesters were arrested Wednesday in a 24-hour union protest strike, according to official reports released Thursday.

The Chilean Interior Ministry said two persons, including a two-year-old boy, died following clashes between government forces and protesters in working-class districts of Santiago.

More than 500 people were detained in the demonstrations in Santiago and other cities. Disturbances broke out as night fell at the end of the work stoppage, which was called by the inter-union National Workers Command to press wage demands. The violence was the worst seen in Chile in more than a year.

For the Record

Alli Trefli, Libya's representative to the United Nations, confirmed reports Wednesday that Libya and Algeria have reached agreement in principle on a treaty of political unity. (NYT)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Dutch Warn of Retaliatory Road Tax

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — Dutch officials said Thursday that they would impose a retaliatory road tax on Belgian drivers if Brussels proceeds with a plan to charge foreigners using its roads. A spokesman for the Transport Ministry said Belgian drivers entering the Netherlands would have to buy a windshield sticker valid for a year at a cost of 30 to 50 guilders (\$15 to \$25).

"We want to discourage Belgium from going through with their idea," said the spokesman. In August, the Belgian government decided to introduce legislation for a tax of 500 francs (\$15) a year on foreign cars and 1,000 francs for trucks and buses.

Albania has eased travel for Yugoslavs and other nationalities, except citizens of the United States, Israel and the Soviet bloc, Yugoslav's biggest travel agency said Thursday. The agency, Kompas, said it would start Albanian tours by December. (Reuters)

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15 Foreign Reporters Ordered Out of Tibet

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

CHENGDU, China — Fifteen foreign journalists covering the turmoil in Tibet were ordered Thursday to leave the region within 48 hours for violating reporting regulations, the official Chinese news agency Xinhua said.

The journalists, from the United States, Britain, Italy, Canada and Australia, were being expelled from Tibet because they did not apply for permission to cover news there, the agency said.

Western tourists arriving Wednesday from Lhasa in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, the closest Chinese city outside Tibet, said that the police roused foreigners from their beds in several low-budget hotels in Lhasa around

midnight Tuesday and demanded to see their passports.

The police questioned the foreigners but did not search their hotel rooms.

A specialist on Tibet from Singapore who is living in one of the hotels said the police appeared to have two aims: to intimidate foreigners who advocate Tibet's independence and to check on Tibetan exiles from Nepal and India.

The Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan leader whom the Chinese have blamed for the recent rioting in Lhasa, is strongly supported by Tibetan exiles.

China, after annexing Tibet, sent 40,000 troops into Tibet on Oct. 7, 1950, to crush a poorly armed resistance movement.

The Dalai Lama fled Tibet in 1959, when the Chinese suppressed a later Tibetan uprising. He was given refuge then by India.

As many as 2,000 foreigners are staying in hotels in Lhasa. Many of the Westerners are reported to have grown attached to Tibetans and their aspirations to shake off Chinese rule.

A reporter who arrived Thursday in Chengdu from Lhasa said the foreign journalists were summoned to a Lhasa hotel room shortly after midnight Wednesday and told they were to be expelled.

Two U.S. diplomats were also at the meeting. The expulsion order followed a day in which heavily armed policemen in trucks patrolled Lhasa to stifle further pro-independence demonstrations. A street riot by an estimated 2,000 people on Oct. 1 is reported to have left 14 persons dead.

The reporter said a 20-truck convoy, including 13 vehicles packed with more than 300 heavily armed policemen, was seen driving through the city Wednesday.

Many shops and markets were closed and all of Lhasa's monasteries were sealed off by blockades of policemen brandishing automatic weapons. Foreigners were forbid-



The Dalai Lama praying for the dead of Lhasa at his headquarters near Dharamsala, India.

den from entering the monasteries. The reporter also said that on Tuesday, dozens of monks holding a peaceful demonstration were beaten with clubs, rifle butts and belts. There were reports from several monasteries of police sweeps and more arrests of Buddhist monks, who have been the leaders of the independence activities.

It was reported earlier that 60 people were arrested in the march Tuesday. Wednesday was the 37th anniversary of the Chinese Army's advance into Tibet.

In India, the Dalai Lama called on world leaders Thursday to try to halt "Chinese suppressive measures" against Tibetans.

A statement from his office in New Delhi said the Buddhist leader sent telegrams to various world leaders asking their help in ending the turmoil.

"I urgently appeal to use your good offices to bring about a halt to the Chinese suppressive measures against the Tibetans inside Tibet," said a text of the telegram released by his office.

On Wednesday, the Chinese Foreign Ministry denounced a U.S. Senate resolution Tuesday that condemned Chinese "human rights violations" in Tibet, saying that it "confounds and confuses right and wrong."

Chinese officials have grown strident in their protest against what they describe as foreign interference in China's internal affairs — interference by the U.S. Congress and by foreign visitors to Lhasa who openly sympathize with Tibet's independence movement.

The pro-independence demonstrations began on Sept. 27 with a protest march by Buddhist monks loyal to the Dalai Lama.

There had been a virtual blackout on communications from Lhasa since Tuesday, raising speculation that Chinese authorities were upset about foreign reports on the pro-independence demonstrations.

The police crackdown, the recent loss of lives when the police fired on rioters and the new restrictions on travel to Tibet are likely to discourage travel to Tibet.

Tourism has been increasing in Tibet and brings in up to \$20 million a year, an enormous sum for China's poorest region.

Only 2,000 tourists visited Tibet two years ago, but as many as 40,000 had been expected this year.

Taiwan Offers Aid

Taiwan is ready to supply arms and other assistance to Tibetans fighting Chinese rule, an official said on Thursday, Reuters reported from Taipei.

Chen Hsiao-hsien, secretary-general of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, said in an interview that Taiwan did not support separatism for Tibet, which it regards as part of the Republic of China's territory along with the rest of the mainland.

But he said Taiwan was ready to support Tibetans fighting Communist rule through a variety of channels, including the Dalai Lama.

The Nationalists still claim to govern all of China, 38 years after they were driven from power in Beijing by the Chinese Communists.

Cambodia Offers a Post to Sihanouk

BANGKOK — The Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government Thursday offered the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk a top government job under a new initiative designed to end the country's nine-year conflict.

The proposal, announced by the Cambodia's SPK press agency, included fresh elections watched by foreign observers leading to a ruling coalition representing the Hanu-installed government and all three guerrilla factions.

The agency, monitored here, said the elections would follow a complete Vietnamese troop pullout at the same time as an end to foreign assistance for the anti-Vietnamese guerrillas.

The offer was made after a flurry of diplomatic moves on Cambodia, and just before this year's annual debate at the UN General Assembly expected to demand a pullout

of Vietnam's troops. The United Nations recognizes the three-party guerrilla coalition as the legitimate government of Cambodia.

Western diplomats said the most significant feature of Phnom Penh's proposal was the offer of an

apparent figurehead post to Prince Sihanouk.

A former Cambodian head of state and prime minister who was deposed in a 1970 coup, he is still the most prominent personality inside and outside the country.

Falwell Quits PTL With All His Aides, Predicting Bakker Will Return Soon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FORT MILL, South Carolina — The Reverend Jerry Falwell, his entire board and all his aides resigned Thursday from the PTL ministry.

In a news conference at the ministry's headquarters in Fort Mill, Mr. Falwell predicted the return of PTL's founder, the Reverend Jim Bakker, whom he called "the greatest scab and cancer of Christianity in the past 2,000 years."

Mr. Bakker resigned in March amid revelations of a sexual encounter with a church secretary.

Mr. Falwell, who accused Mr. Bakker of using PTL to "rape the

American people," quit because a federal bankruptcy judge criticized his reorganization plan for the ministry and invited creditors to submit one. He had threatened to resign if the judge took such action.

Contending that the creditors want to return Mr. Bakker and his wife, Tammy Faye, to the lucrative television ministry, Mr. Falwell said: "In good conscience the 10 members of the board of PTL cannot sit on a board that could have the slightest potential for the return of Jim Bakker."

Mr. Bakker had turned the ministry over to Mr. Falwell with more than \$60 million in debts.

On Wednesday, Judge Rufus Reynolds, who is overseeing the ministry's reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, gave the creditors until Oct. 14 to file a plan. (AP, UPI)



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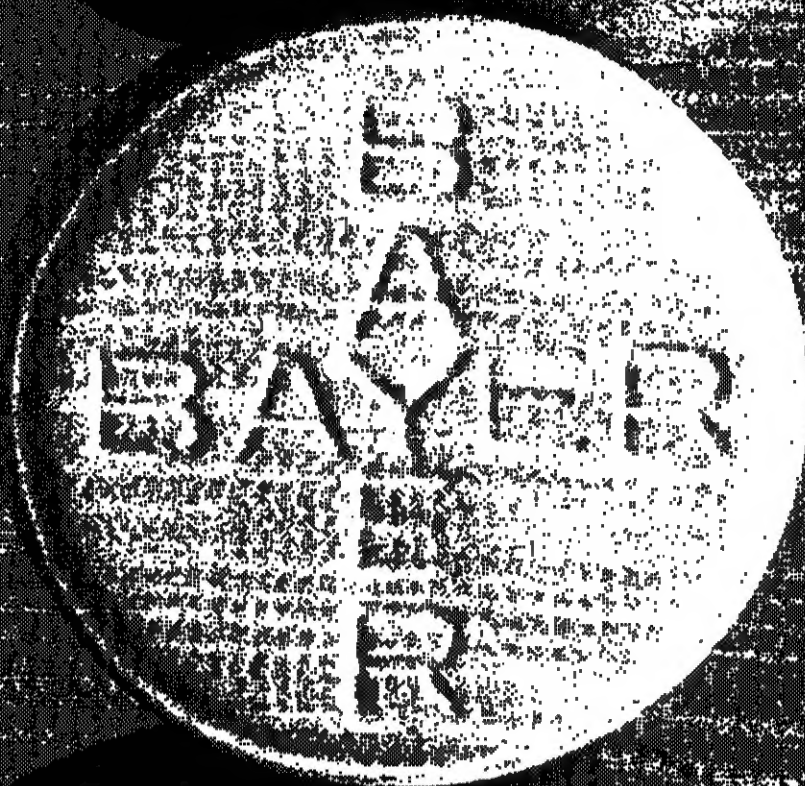
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One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.



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1987 During the first six months, Bayer Group sales declined by 6.8 per cent to DM 19,032 million. The decline was mainly due to exchange rate fluctuations. Profit before income taxes rose 4.0 per cent to DM 1,552 million.

Bayer AG sales decreased by 4.8 per cent to DM 8,656 million. Profit before income taxes rose by 5.5 per cent, reaching DM 870 million.

1986 Sales Bayer Group: DM 40,749 million. Share of sales outside West Germany: 79 per cent.

Sales Bayer AG: DM 16,774 million. Export share: 66.1 per cent.

Bayer Group capital investment: DM 2,373 million, of which DM 1,411 million in West Germany. Expenditure for research: DM 2,074 million, of which DM 1,176 million at Bayer AG.

After-tax profits for Bayer Group: DM 1,491 million; for Bayer AG: DM 839 million.

Dividend for 1986: DM 10 per share of DM 50 nominal.

Total dividend payments: DM 589 million on capital stock of DM 2,946 million distributed to some 320,000 shareholders.

For further information on Bayer, please contact Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany.

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Bayer 

Herald Tribune

Published 10 Times a Week, Monday Through Saturday
Published 10 Times a Week, Monday Through Saturday

A Middle Road for Tibet

Don't be too supportive of the uprising in Tibet, the U.S. State Department insists, for it comes just as China has been easing a tradition of repression. Reacting to congressional condemnation of Beijing, the Reagan administration points out that too much empathy for the Tibetans and too little for China's policy will undercut that moderation. But if China's Tibet policy offends somewhat less, it continues to offend. Washington's failure to say so will surely not improve the situation.

China declares that when it invaded the isolated kingdom of Tibet in 1950, it brought modernity and respect at least the nominal autonomy of a 2,000-year-old feudal theocracy at the "roof of the world." Within the decade that proved to be a cruel fiction, Tibet's temporal and spiritual leader, the dalai lama, fled to Indian sanctuary. Tibet suffered disastrously from extremism in Chinese politics in the 1960s. Yak herders were driven into collectives, and barley farmers forced to plant wheat, unsuited to the high Tibetan plateau. Starvation ensued. More than a million people died in work camps and more than 6,000 monasteries were destroyed. Their icons and paintings looted and sold. Then in the late 1970s, Hu Yaobang, the party leader purged earlier this year, made a public apology and launched a new strategy, including negotiations with the dalai lama. Talks broke down over a plebiscite. Critics said it had all been a sham to make China look conciliatory during negotiations over Hong Kong.

A policy of settlement followed, in which Chinese were lured to Tibet by triple the normal pay, settlement grants and new apartment blocks. The Chinese influx was accompanied by an easing of religious repression and the reconstruction of some ruined monasteries. Yet with Chinese in

the historic territory of Tibet now outnumbering Tibetans by 7.5 million to 6 million, Tibetans today are an underclass in their own homeland. Their life expectancy is more than 20 years below the Chinese average. 70 percent are illiterate, the annual per capita income is \$110. Their resentment and fear of cultural destruction motivate their protests even in the face of predictable reactionary crackdowns.

The Tibetans have every right to aspire to the independence of their earlier history. But Beijing's interests are not easily ignored. The Tibetan plateau constitutes fully one-fourth of China's land mass, rich with unexploited resources, strategically set on the tense border with India. And giving in to the nationalism of one minority must be a fearful prospect in the face of similar stirrings in Manchuria, Mongolia and elsewhere.

There is, however, space between status quo and independence. A Tibet policy Washington could support in good conscience would ease off the resettlement program and end the remaining religious repression. Then it would devise a way to give Tibetans a voice without sacrificing vital Chinese interests. Perhaps a model could be found in India's arrangements with adjoining entities such as Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. Bhutan, for example, controls its domestic affairs while ceding foreign relations to India.

Yet the U.S. State Department hesitates, short-sightedly, to speak up for decency. True, there are Chinese officials who, believing that a little bit of freedom is costly, now feel vindicated by Tibet's protests. But they could be reminded that less freedom would be even costlier. A China that wants the world to believe that Hong Kong or even Taiwan could thrive under the Chinese flag must first prove it in Tibet.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The War Powers Wrangle

There is a move in Congress to finessing the stalemate over the War Powers Act by setting up a commission to rework the law. It could be useful, but something basic should be understood first. The premise of a commission is that there are flaws in the War Powers Resolution, as it is called, and that Congress, with 14 years of experience under the law, can now set matters right. But more is involved than tinkering over terms of presidential notice and congressional sanction. The problem is of another sort.

By the War Powers Act of 1973, Congress intended to rule out any more presidentially declared wars like Vietnam. But the law, formalizing consultation, reflected less than ultimate constitutional wisdom than a political condition of an enfeebled president and an agitated Congress. It is now said, and not only by partisans of presidential discretion, that the law fits poorly the gray-area conflicts in which the United States finds itself involved. But what the law really fits poorly are the changed political circumstances.

The presidency has gotten stronger. Richard Nixon could not keep Congress from passing the War Powers Act over his veto. But Ronald Reagan has kept Congress from applying even a diluted, policy-friendly ver-

sion of the law in the Gulf. There is much merit in the stated rationale for the act — that under its terms a president can consult Congress and strengthen his hand. But in practice the executive branch is zealous in asserting its prerogatives, and Congress sometimes alternately and sometimes simultaneously is zealous and uncertain. This is how the present impasse was reached.

In fact, 200 years of history under the Constitution shows that conflict over "war powers" has been continuous and unending. Far from being a temporary and unfortunate accident of the day, conflict is built into the basic checks and balances of the Constitution and into its very language, which necessarily is sufficiently broad to prevent any settled and final resolution. This is the basis of the assertion that the Constitution is an invitation to struggle for the privilege of directing U.S. foreign policy.

There must be guidelines: Congress should realize the plain limitations on its operational capabilities and the president should realize the value of congressional support. It is first of all by political decision, however, not by legislative craft, that these guidelines can be best applied.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

A Student Loan Scandal

Federal payments for defaulted student loans reached \$1.3 billion last year in the United States. That's more than the \$1.13 billion the Department of Education allotted to its program Head Start. In fact, it constitutes the third largest expenditure of federal education funds. It's also a national scandal. The government has begun getting tough on collections, but needs to be tougher and bolder still. The next step has to be a broader sharing of the risks of default — by the banks and some of the institutions that profit from loans. Only when they have something to lose will they feel the need to press students for repayment.

Guaranteed Student Loans is the government's biggest student aid program. Students borrow directly from banks at favorable terms to pay college expenses. To induce banks to participate, the loans are fully insured, initially by a state guarantee agency or by one of two large private organizations. The federal government is the ultimate guarantor: as a practical matter, it is the only one with anything truly at risk. As part of a crackdown on defaulters, the Internal Revenue Service last year withheld

239,000 tax refunds, an action that yielded \$130 million in loan repayments. The government also has started attaching the wages of federal employees with defaulted loans. And the Department of Education earlier this year warned about a million defaulters to pay up by Oct. 1 or be liable for principal, interest and collection costs. Despite all this, the amount and the rate of student loan defaults continue to grow. A recent study found that the default rate for the student loan program went from 10.8 percent in the 1984 fiscal year to 12.1 percent in 1986. Federal payments for defaulted loans went from \$235 million in fiscal 1979 to \$1.3 billion in 1986. It is estimated they will reach \$1.7 billion next year.

The bulk of the loans go to students at traditional institutions of higher education. The default rates here, according to the study, are 20 percent or less. The highest default rates, 60 percent and above, occur among students at a relatively small group of schools, mostly so-called proprietary career institutions — schools of cosmetology, business and so forth.

Abuses by some of these schools in advertising and student recruitment have already inspired the Education Department to propose tighter accreditation rules. It may be time for the department to simply refuse to provide federal financial aid for students at schools with such consistently bad loan repayment records.

But that would erase only 3 percent of the defaulted dollars. More substantial savings must come from more substantial reforms, and the guiding principle has to be a wider sharing of risk. The administration proposes accomplishing this by reducing the lender's guarantee from 100 percent of a loan to 90 percent, with similar reductions for the state and private guarantee agencies. What Congress must weigh is whether risks can be spread and financial discipline tightened without unduly restricting access to needed funding. In the face of a spiraling default rate, a balance of risks has to be struck.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Sandinists: An About-Face?

The recent moves by the Sandinist leaders to implement the agreement on peace in Central America raise the question of whether they are really ready to grant Nicaragua the democracy, pluralism, human rights and peace that they promised before they came to power. It would be quite remarkable for a Marxist-Leninist power elite to make such an about-face, and for that reason what happens in Central America will have repercussions far beyond the region. However, the Sandinists have conceded nothing that they cannot take back overnight.

—New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

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Tel.: (11-46-37) 9100. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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S.A. pu capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Comptabilité Paritaire No. 61357
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What Helps Moscow Can Help the West

By Whitney MacMillan and Richard H. Ullman

This is the second of two articles.

NEW YORK — The reforms put in place or planned by Mikhail Gorbachev hold out the promise of a further moderation of Soviet power and an opportunity not only to develop new areas of East-West cooperation but to institutionalize them so as to make it more likely that they will survive changes in the leadership of both superpowers.

Mr. Gorbachev's programs are not unopposed. Resistance seems to be coming from just those circles that are most hostile to the West. If he were to fail, his successor would be likely to come from those circles. The West should therefore seek to strengthen his hand. Our 37-member task force, convened by the New York-based Institute for East-West Security Studies, reached that conclusion in full awareness, however, that the game now being played out in Moscow is very much a Soviet contest, with local rules and local prizes. The West is likely to have only marginal influence over its outcome. But the stakes for the West are such that the margins are important.

The chances for effective influence are probably greatest in the security sphere. Mr. Gorbachev needs to see that the game now being played out in Moscow is very much a Soviet contest, with local rules and local prizes. The West is likely to have only marginal influence over its outcome. But the stakes for the West are such that the margins are important.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

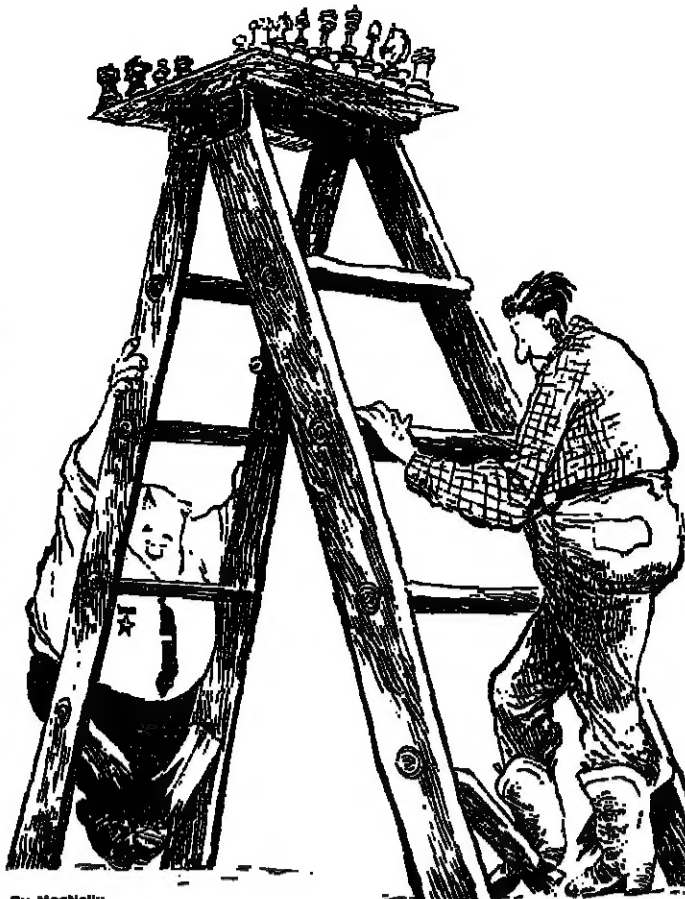
Similar motivations — most notably the desire to avoid a costly race to deploy defenses against missile attacks — might make possible the rapid conclusion of an agreement that combined deep reductions in strategic offensive nuclear forces with a reaffirmation of the existing SALT-1 treaty so as to assure that any research on strategic defensive systems is within permissible bounds.

Within the economic sphere, Western governments and companies should welcome Soviet efforts to develop the legal foundations for a system of equitable joint ventures. And while Western governments should not subsidize credits, neither should they oppose the extension of credits at commercial rates.

If Moscow continues to demonstrate heightened respect for human rights, Congress should bring U.S. policy into line with that of America's allies by repealing the Jackson-Vanik and Stevenson amendments restricting trade and credits. Except in the area of strategic technologies, East-West trade should be expanded.

Finally, if Moscow demonstrates that decentralization of the economy is genuine, so that prices reflect costs and commercial information is freely available, the West should respond favorably to Soviet initiatives, such as requests for observer status in international trading and monetary organizations, which would let Moscow move more closely into the world economy.

OPINION



By MacMillan.

None of these suggested measures is irreversible. None will weaken the West. Where they strengthen the Soviet Union they strengthen those elements that most want to move Soviet society in directions that promote long-run Western interests in a moderate international order.

The changes under way as Mr. Gorbachev attempts to modernize and liberalize the Soviet Union are

among the most encouraging developments of our era. The West should realistically appraise them, but it should also hope for their success.

Mr. MacMillan is chief executive officer of Cargill Inc., an agricultural business organization. Mr. Ullman is professor of international affairs at Princeton. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Reagan Still Is Playing Uncle Sam

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Good for Jim Wright, the speaker of the House, who rejects the Reagan administration's demands on Nicaragua as "ridiculous" and as evidence that "somebody advising the president is trying to torpedo the peace process" haltingly under way in Central America.

What other conclusion is possible in light of President Ronald Reagan's record? His administration organized and has financed the Contras, legally and illegally, first in order to "interdict supplies" supposedly being sent to guerrillas in El Salvador, then to "keep pressure" on the Sandinist government of Nicaragua to change its ways.

The Reagan administration has refused all suggestions of direct negotiations with the Sandinists. It found reasons real and unreal to reject the various peace proposals of the Contra nations. Mr. Reagan said he wanted the Sandinists to say "no" to surrender, not to negotiate a peace. He has already called the Central American peace plan "fatally flawed," though all five nations of the region accepted it and the Sandinists have started to put it into effect: appointing the required reconciliation commission, allowing the opposition newspaper La Prensa to start publishing again and returning a Catholic radio station to the air.

But Mr. Reagan's position is that the Sandinists will renege on these steps as soon as possible. He wants to move ahead with \$270 million in additional aid to the Contras and demands that the Sandinists go well beyond what they agreed to do in the Central American peace plan — to evict all Soviet and Cuban advisers, for example, to negotiate directly with the Contras, to stop accepting Soviet-bloc military aid.

These demands invade Nicaraguan sovereignty, which even the Reagan administration officially recognizes. They are clearly designed to be rejected, thus to "torpedo the peace process," or at least U.S. acceptance of it. The White House apparently believes this is a strong domestic political position. A senior official said that congressional Democrats who favor the peace plan and oppose further aid to the Contras should be prepared to answer the question: "Are you willing to be held hostage to Danny Ortega, the president of Nicaragua?"

That's the wrong question. As Mr. Wright, a Democrat of Texas, apparently recognizes, the current effort in Central America is to renege on the peace plan. He is right. If Mr. Ortega should renege on his commitments, or reverse them at some future date, it would be up to the other signers, supported by most of Latin America — not to the United States — to bring the necessary pressures and opprobrium to bear on Nicaragua.

Can the Latin nations be trusted to do so? That's the wrong question, too. For one thing, some Latin leaders believe the Sandinists will not defy all their neighbors and their partners in the peace accord. Even if they might, it's not for the United States to question the good faith of these neighbors and partners — sovereign nations all — or their ability to enforce the agreement, much less to add impossible conditions in order to subvert it.

Besides, if the United States does not accept the "peace process," particularly if it renews military aid to the Contras, the Sandinists would have no alternative but to continue the anti-Contra war. And it's the necessities of that war that have given them the excuse not only for repressive political measures but for the continuing weakness of the Nicaraguan economy under their regime. If the war ends, the Ortega government will have to face up to domestic political and economic pressures without repression, or without the pretext of wartime necessity to justify repression.

Surely, moreover, if the Reagan administration wants Soviet and Cuban advisers out of Nicaragua, and an end to Soviet-bloc military aid, the way to go about it is to continue putting military pressure on a Sandinist government that wants to fight for its life.

But Mr. Reagan, as he has all along, wants more than that: he wants to overthrow the Sandinists, so that he can claim to have rid the Western Hemisphere of a Marxist government. He pictures as a potential Soviet base in the U.S. "backyard." He can't get that result through the Central American peace agreement and so he's willing to "torpedo" it and continue his proxy war, no matter the cost in money, lives, hemispheric animity and the conditions of life in Nicaragua.

Mr. Wright's break with the president suggests a sound democratic alternative to this "uncle" policy: strong U.S. support for Central American peace, through regional cooperation.

The New York Times.

That Electronic Whirlwind Will Break Down Doors

By Richard Reeves

LONDON — "Open Skies" was last a political issue 30 years ago when President Eisenhower proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union allow each other's airplanes to cruise overhead checking the installation of nuclear weapons. Now the phrase is being heard again in the capitals of Europe, not about arms control but about control over television — even, some would say, thought control.

A week's news in Europe now might include both a meeting at 10 Downing Street on the future of television and the firing on one of France's popular political commentators because he criticized one of the new owners of his channel.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher presided at a meeting of ministers and television executives on Sept. 23 to talk for more than five hours about what British viewers should be allowed to see when the number of available channels expands from the four now available to 60 in 1995. Two days later, in Paris, Michel Polac, was denounced as a moderate of France's most popular and controversial political show, "Droit de Réponse" (Right of Reply).

In London, one of the executives closest to Mrs. Thatcher, David McCall of Anglia Television, said, "The government wants as much competition as possible against a background of maintaining standards." Translated that means: We accept the inevitability of uncontrollable satellite and cable broadcasting, but we will do whatever we can to stop the endless game shows, the fictional history, the toy advertising, the violence and the pornography being shown on the United States.

In Paris, TFI, privatized this summer and coming under the control of the construction tycoon Francis Bouygues, reacted to Mr. Po-

lac's criticism of a public-works project involving Bouygues with this statement: "It is inadmissible that a producer like Michel Polac, paid 100,000 francs (about \$17,000) a month, allows himself to criticize and seriously insult the company which employs him on the air."

Criticism and insults were effectively banned when the government ran television, so the owners of newly privatized European channels naturally hope they also bought the rights of kings. Channels old and new are being sold all over Europe as part of the concerned reaction to a sky full of satellites and American programs. The theory seems to be that if more channels are available, let's fill up the dial with our own now, run by people like us.

Watching Europeans as they try to figure out what to do under the bombardment of new video technology is a little like monitoring research on getting footpaths back into rules. They still think of television as a communications medium; many Americans understand that it is an environment. Government regulations can control some things, but not the weather — and television is almost everywhere becoming like the weather, something in which we live, rather than a utility, such as the phone system, that we use.

When France completed the privatization of three of its five channels this summer, the price of TFI was much higher than those set for the other two — because of the "prestige" and "history" of the first channel. Americans, of course, learned long ago that it doesn't matter which channel carries "Dallas" or "Cosby" — if anything has,

less commercial value than prestige, it is history. Then, the French were shocked when their favorite stars and commentators — the latter making about \$50,000 a year — put themselves up for bids. They were free agents in a new marketplace. The salaries quickly rose to \$16,000 a month and on to more than \$700,000 a year.

Still, Europeans are convinced that they, unlike the Americans, can control competition, ratings, greed and what people watch and think in the privacy of their own homes. "I am a regulator," said Mrs. Thatcher. "It is the government's duty to restrict too much violence and pornography. We must get the framework right."

I agree with that, and with The Times of London's worried thundering that "television has the power to destroy taboos, to remove the sense of shock . . . But the American framework crumpled under the pressures that built up after channels were allocated in service of mass taste and massive profit. 'Well,' said Jeremy Isaacs, the chief executive of Britain's Channel 4, as he left 10 Downing Street, 'there's a contradiction between deregulation of broadcasting and regulation of programing. What, then, did he want? 'Open skies,' he said. 'Let the Libyans broadcast by satellite into England if that's what they want to do.'"

I doubt that Mr. Isaacs will have his way. But I doubt that Mrs. Thatcher and the determined regulators in Paris and elsewhere will either. Television is a force of nature and the whirlwind is touching down in Europe. It will blow through academies and cracks, break down imposing old doors. The Old World, like the New World across the Atlantic, will never be the same again.

Universal Press Syndicate.

On NATO Spending, the Allies Do Pay a Fair Share

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON — The question of whether the U.S. allies are bearing their fair share of the Western defense burden has triggered an important foreign-policy debate in the United States, with voices being heard from both ends of the political spectrum. This is a welcome development because the burden-sharing issue must sooner or later be addressed if public support for the United States' system of alliances is to remain strong.

Unfortunately, however, the sober debate that this question deserves is being threatened by demagogic rhetoric and half-baked proposals whose only effect will be to confuse the issue and ultimately weaken our alliances.

Donald Trump, the possible presidential candidate, recently published an full-page newspaper ad that reported that our friends around the world were "laughing" at us and that the time had come for them to "pay for the protection we extend as allies."

Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, takes this frustra-

tion one step further with her ill-conceived proposal to impose tariffs on imports from Allied countries that fail to match the percentage of the gross national product that the United States spends on defense. Her proposal linking trade and security seems more a thinly veiled attempt to gain greater support for protectionist policies than a serious effort to stimulate greater Allied defense spending. More to the point, her concept is flawed by its attempt to equate burden sharing with actual defense spending.

From my vantage point as an American representative in Western Europe, there are three key points that must be kept in mind if the burden-sharing issue is to be examined from a serious and constructive standpoint: First, while our European allies certainly can and should spend more, their contribution to the common defense has been steadily growing for the past decade and a half while ours

has fluctuated dangerously. Since 1970, in fact, non-American NATO defense spending has grown by 35 percent, after inflation, while over the same period the non-U.S. proportion of total NATO defense expenditures has risen from about 23 percent to more than 30 percent. What this means in concrete terms is that if war were to break out in Europe today, the great majority of the manpower and equipment engaged on the NATO side would be European — some 90 percent of the ground forces, 75 percent of the air power and 50 percent of the naval assets.

Second, burden sharing cannot only be understood in terms of aggregate military spending. For instance, most of our European allies continue to maintain a peacetime military draft. Conscription results in substantially lower manpower costs than would be the case if the Europeans relied on all-volunteer forces, and proportionately higher expenditures on equipment and readiness training. Would Mrs. Schroeder agree that we should reintroduce the draft if the Europeans match our defense spending levels? I doubt it.

Finally, and perhaps most important, any burden-sharing calculus cannot ignore the less tangible but nonetheless very real burdens imposed on some of our allies by the concentration of military forces and activities on their soil. The Federal Republic of Germany offers a very good example: no larger than Mrs. Schroeder's home state of Colorado, but with a population in the range of 60 million, West Germany hosts 400,000 troops from six other nations in addition to maintaining a standing force of its own of 300,000 men. Each year, nearly 5,000 military exercises are held throughout West Germany — more than in any other Allied country — while the air forces of seven nations fly more than half a million sorties annually in German airspace, many at treetop altitudes. Moreover, the West German government provides some 4,000 military installations and training areas for the use of Allied forces at no cost.

In assessing the relative burdens of Western defense, we also need to remember that the Germans, together with the British, the Italians, the Belgians and the Dutch, have gone ahead with the development of new intermediate-range missiles — including, in the German case, both

mobile Pershing-2 and cruise missiles — despite Soviet political blackmail and terrific domestic opposition. This stands in marked contrast to the United States, where after more than a decade of debate we still have not deployed our mobile MX missile.

One must question whether American voters would be willing to accept a concentration of military forces and activities similar to that readily tolerated by the West Germans and other Europeans. The populist politics of protectionism and ally-bashing might play well in Colorado, but is Mrs. Schroeder prepared to ask her constituents to make the same kind of non-financial sacrifices for defense that the Germans and many other Europeans have made? Again, I doubt it.

Make no mistake: our principal allies do need to spend more for defense. As for proposals for linking trade and security issues, these must be rejected as unworkable and counterproductive. Any such steps not only would lead to a trade war, and thus weaken our economy, but would drive us and our allies further apart at a time when we need to be working more closely together to strengthen our common security.

The writer, the U.S. ambassador to West Germany, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: A Club's New Card

LONDON — Vanity Fair says: A certain club recently elected a certain member. On his first appearance in the card room he was seen very deliberately to take out of his pocket five or six court cards, which he then openly proceeded to arrange up his sleeves. His maneuvers were naturally watched with considerable interest, and at last one player bolder than the rest gathered up sufficient courage to ask him why he was making these startling preparations. The answer came quite innocently, "Oh, I was only going to play according to the club rules." The committee is now busy taking advice as to how they may best get rid of their latest member.

1912: War in the Balkans

PARIS — Montenegro has declared war upon Turkey, and a desperate battle is reported to be already raging on the frontier. Bulgaria is ready for action, and her troops are expected to

cross the frontier today [Oct. 9]. Serbia has given up all hope of preserving peace, and Greece has forwarded a Note to the Porte protesting against the seizure of Greek vessels. The declaration of war came just when the Powers were making representations at Sofia. In Rome, Great Britain is held largely responsible for the outbreak of war by delaying collective action of the Powers. European diplomats are severely criticized in St. Petersburg for failing to act in time.

1937: Credit the People

NEW YORK — [Dorothy Thompson writes:] The financial pages recently carried a warning that Main Street and not Wall Street may be a chief contributor to the next serious economic upset. A leading factor in the last depression was the enormous expansion of credit. It is discouraging to see that the American people have learned little. The leading characteristic of Homo Americanus remains this — that he lives beyond his means.

OPINION

Through the Bork Process, America Upholds the Court

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Americans on the whole think there is a better country because the Supreme Court has condemned racial discrimination, protected privacy and said that legislative elections must follow the rule of one person, one vote. They are glad that the court, in such bold decisions, interpreted the Constitution generously to protect individual liberty.

That has been the fundamental message of the Senate confirmation process on Judge Robert Bork. It goes beyond his fate as a nominee to the Supreme Court. It is far more important than the politics of the nomination fight.

The Judiciary Committee hearings showed that most Americans, senators and others, agree with the main thrust of the Supreme Court's decisions for individual rights over the last 35 years. Doubts about Judge Bork's views on some of those issues seemed undecided senators against him. One after another mentioned concerns about privacy, free speech, the court's role in curbing abuses of presidential power.

The message of this confirmation process — support for the court and its protection of individuals — also explains another phenomenon. That is the raging fury on the American right about what happened along the way.

The unexpected loss of support for Judge Bork during the hearings brought on hysterical outcries from conservative commentators and editorial writers. They saw dark conspiracies and the working of the mob. The day the Judiciary Committee voted 9-5 against the nomination, one newspaper actually linked the vote to the sharp fall on the stock market.

The reason for all that outrage is obvious. The thinkers who gave us Ronald

Reagan and what is called modern conservatism discovered that Americans do not agree with a central part of their philosophy: denigration of the courts and exaltation of presidential power.

Americans, or many of them, were pleased to vote for a cheerful president who promised to make it morning again in America. They liked his idea of lower taxes. They liked the easy assertions of military power in Grenada and Libya.

But Americans are not prepared to tamper with the central values of their political society. They do not want the Supreme Court to read the Constitution in a narrow, grudging way. They do not want unconstrained presidential power.

The royalists on the American right — and that is what they are nowadays — do not want to hear that message. So they have started to offer what could be called a Weimar excuse, like German generals blaming the home front in World War I.

It was not the merits of the issues in the Senate hearings that hurt Judge Bork, they say, but the expensive advertising by his opponents. It would be a laughable argument, coming from the great practitioners of the politics of money, if it were not so cynical about a constitutional process that has worked.

For years President Reagan and his closest associates have used the Supreme Court as a whipping boy, blaming its "liberal" decisions for just about everything wrong in the country except the weather. Edwin Meese, since he became attorney general, has made a series of speeches attacking the court for its decisions on civil liberties.

That Robert Bork became the instrument of the Reagan-Meese campaign is sad. He is a kind and intelligent person, understanding the difficulties of the judicial function as Mr. Meese has not remotely understood them.

But he was chosen as that instrument, by an administration that has made reshaping of the federal judiciary in the image of the right a top priority. And he was an appropriate choice, given all his years of polemics against some of the court's main decisions protecting liberty.

The nature of the hearings, the intense discussion of constitutional issues, might have served the denigrators of the Supreme Court by making the public think it is all politics anyway. But the public has not come away with that lesson.



By Macmillan.

Americans really believe in the Constitution. They understand what it demands in crisis: in Watergate, in the Iran-contra affair. And I think they understand that its enforcement by judges is more important than ever, for a reason stated by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware:

"I believe people have a genuine and justifiable fear of government intrusion in what they instinctively know is going to be an ever more intrusive world. People fully understand how fragile their liberties are."

The New York Times.

Living in Montreal: 'Bien Dans Ma Peau'

By Hans Koning

MONTREAL — The rue St. Denis is supposed to be Montreal's Greenwich Village or Montparnasse. Well, it is and it isn't. It's a lively street and area, and it still has real book shops, music shops and clothing shops, as opposed to those "boutiques" where you pay for the phoney-balance. The sidewalks are packed with families, teenagers — and junkies. But around 11 at

MEANWHILE

night it gets very quiet and at all hours it has a touch of innocence and is devoid of any threat of violence.

This fall the weather was often unusually warm and, as Montreal has fallen for air conditioning that is not really needed, the unpleasant drone of those machines made a modern background chorus. I also recall a minus-30 day in mid-winter that didn't keep the families and kids off St. Denis. For Montreal is French and, despite all the glass-and-metal high rises, it is old-fashioned French.

Twenty years ago General de Gaulle appeared on a balcony of the town hall and cried, "Vive le Québec libre!" the slogan of autonomism in the French-speaking province of Quebec. The Canadian government was not amused and the president of France's visit ended then and there. This fall the Montreal publisher Guérin is bringing out a book of essays, "Le Québec (1967-1987)" which celebrates the unimpressive and sees it as the catalyst that set a stymied language war back into motion and gained the province not autonomy (a referendum showed the Québécois didn't want that) but a legally anchored "Frenchness." This summer Québec signed the new constitution, which acknowledges this two centuries after the English defeated the French here (in 1763), and Montreal now is formally the second French city in the world.

This adjective "French" is, of course,

not a label of nationality, but it is more than a label of language. A Québécois air force officer who retired and became a school teacher 10 years ago told me that he had quit because he was fed up with the mess toasts to la Reine of England. "To be Québécois is to be part of humanity in a different way," he said, "to not have money as a first consideration, to be more human."

There may have been a bit of wishful thinking in that, but Montreal is certainly evolving differently than Toronto, let alone Boston. The American public seems largely unaware of this city of two million, 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of its border, but Montreal makes for an interesting neighbor. Not because of that cathedral on all the tour bus routes, not even because it still has some lovely 18th century French architecture in the style and colors (blue and off-white) of the

in Montreal, Le Devoir (a newspaper called "Dufy" is, per se, irresistible to me). He told me he was a 12th generation Québécois and described his childhood, when he had to go to a Catholic middle school as the only path to the university: up at 5:40 A.M. every day for Mass, to bed at 9 P.M., once-a-month visits to parents. When he took his own boy to that school, it had become an open state school, without religious tilt, for both boys and girls. The change was fantastic, part of what is called "la révolution tranquille" against formal Catholicism. He, too, could conceive of no other home but Montreal, "surprising when you think there is really nothing between us and the North Pole."

The other editor I want to recall works on a large English-language paper. He was born in Sept-Îles, some 300 miles from Montreal, "where there was nothing but black flies in sufficient number to carry off a Volkswagen." He worked in Montreal, but went west when Law

Said an air force officer turned teacher: To be Québécois is to be part of humanity in a different way, to not have money as a first consideration, to be more human.

Touraine, but because it is the model of a different kind of city civilization. Some two-thirds of its population is descendant from very early French immigrants who settled here when Louis XIV was king. The survival of their identity is usually called a miracle, and this past makes for a community feeling, of being one's brother's keeper. The Angles of Canada, like their cousins below the border, are forever mobile — "When you live in America, you are always ready to consider moving" — while the French Canadians, tied down by language, did not have that choice. And while it may, in economic terms, be a handicap, I think it also has been a source of stability and peace.

"We are truly at home here and only here," said my friend, Jean-Guy Pilon, who works for the state radio. "Only here and nowhere else. Only here am I 'bien dans ma peau' (feeling good within my skin). We look to France for ideas but without nostalgia, and with no inferiority. At least not since one of ours won the Prix Goncourt." (That was Antoine Maillet, for his novel, "Pégase-la-Charrette.") Jean-Guy and I were sitting in the Ritz Carlton Hotel on the rue Sherbrooke, where they serve a very casual buffet at lunch time. He asked if I wanted to talk to a woman who worked on the French Language Council and I took out my notebook to dutifully write down her name. But he jumped up and brought her over from another table, together with three or four others. We shook hands and ardent conversations sprung up while Jean-Guy poured out vast quantities of côte de Rhône. In spite of all that, it wasn't a bit like 1987 Paris. No one acted bored or clever. It was French secondly, old-fashioned first.

I also met the editor of the most serious if far from largest French paper

101 came into effect, making French the only official language in Quebec. Now he has come back and he's happy. "If the government insists on making my children bilingual, and at their expense, I figured, well, let them," he said. Life in Montreal was pleasant because it was a place of past glory, "with a certain douceur de vivre, as I imagine Vienna."

I don't think it's a Viennese douceur myself — that one was built on officers seducing servant girls — but a gentleness stemming from a lack of confrontation. It is that community angle: the care the Québécois government extends over its small, surrounded, little island family, the care it takes to house them, to transport them, to provide a marvelous walk-in health service. Things like that soften the strains of our universal rat race.

The Catholic Church played a crucial role in the "miracle" of maintained French identity. Now that the battle has been won, the church has lost its hold on the people. Only a handful of old women are seen at Mass. After the "révolution tranquille" Quebec's fertility rate, the average number of children per woman, dropped in 20 years from the highest north of the Rio Grande to 1.3 or 1.2, insufficient to maintain a steady level of population. Thus, at the very time that this culture is no longer besieged, it finds its survival endangered in another way. But Quebec has opened its doors as generously as the United States to refugees and immigrants, and the children of Haitians, Vietnamese and Portuguese now are seen reading La Fontaine and Daudet on school benches.

The writer's new book, "Nineteen Sixty-Eight," is to be published by W.W. Norton in New York on Oct. 12. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Respect the Arias Plan

Regarding the opinion column "Nicaragua: It's Too Soon to Stop Aiding the Contras" (Sept. 16):

Susan Kaufman Purcell ignores the fact that renewal of U.S. military aid to the contras would constitute an outright lack of respect for a peace treaty signed on by five sovereign nations. The United States would thereby destroy the best chance for peace Central America has had in years, breaking one of the Arias plan's fundamental provisions: that all outside support for irregular armed groups in the region be halted. It is the unquestionable responsibility of the United States and all nations to respect the terms of this peace initiative.

GREGORY MANNIX, Madrid.

In Nicaragua as in Poland

I was interested to learn, in Peter Davis's comment, "Nicaragua: A Land

of Mary as Much as Marx" (Sept. 12), that in Nicaragua "the Virgin Mary is still venerated far above Marx." So she is in Poland. However, you can bet that she is not venerated by President Daniel Ortega Saenz and his cronies, any more than she is by General Wojciech Jaruzelski and his gang. In any case, the presence of the Marian cult does not, of itself, make either country a particularly pleasant place to live if you value individual liberties.

PHILIP E. NEWMAN, Puget-Ville, France.

It Was Hardly a Partnership

There is no point in plunging into the debate between Ambassador Bui Diem (Sept. 15) and John Limond Hart, the former CIA station chief (Letter, Sept. 23), as to whether "south" Vietnam bore the trappings of a nation or not. On this and much more your readers will find a rigorous appraisal in Gabriel Kolko's book, "Anatomy of a

War: Vietnam, the United States and the Modern Historical Experience."

As a civilian officer of the International Commission for Supervision and Control of Vietnam and Laos in 1954 and 1955, I find it wholly inaccurate to state, as Mr. Hart does, that Vietnamese of any political stripe were considered as "partners" by the U.S. expeditionary force.

The U.S. civilian and military advisers that I dealt with at the ICSC headquarters in Saigon, and no less so at the Hotel Continental, brazenly referred to the Vietnamese as "gooks." The relationship that existed was more akin to that of Vichy collaborators and their SS masters. The racism that was to sustain such a role for the years ahead did not stop at the Vietnamese. The Indians (our chairmen) were not spared the whiplash of humiliation. It was also to engulf the French military and civilians, who were talked of contemptuously. After all, France, the Great White Hope, had been defeated at Dien Bien Phu. Vietnam was the first Third World

nation (August 1945) to have blood, battled for and affirmed its independence. An unpardonable crime for which it was to pay the price of over 1.5 million dead in the ensuing decades.

F.F. CLAIRMONTE, Geneva.

Perhaps They'd Surrender

The unexamined assumption of most discussions of the situation in Europe is that if deterrence failed and the Soviet Warsaw Pact launched an invasion into West Germany, the war would be fought in the densely populated and heavily built-up center of Europe.

I wonder. Given the awful destructiveness likely in such a war (even if it stayed "conventional") and the likelihood that chemical and nuclear weapons would be used early by both sides, West German political leaders might well decide to order their commanders to surrender as soon as possible. Germany would be reunited with Berlin as its

capital; 60 million West Germans would survive into the 21st century and could work patiently for reforms.

It may well be that Moscow has not been deterred for 40 years and is not now deterred from westward aggression by the existence of NATO. It is at least as plausible that Moscow has been deterred by its own shrewd disinclination to have Germany reunited as a most troublesome new satellite to be controlled, yet another imperial headache for the beleaguered Soviet rulers.

If the Soviet Union is unlikely to launch the blitzkrieg, and even if it does West Germany is apt to quickly surrender, one may ask whether it makes sense for the United States to continue spending more than \$100 billion annually to keep 325,000 American troops in West Germany. If they are not needed for deterrence and they are not likely ever to fight, what are they there for?

JAMES A. STEGENGA, West Lafayette, Indiana.

GENERAL NEWS

Robertson Clarifies Statements on His Life

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the Reverend Pat Robertson, a longtime television evangelist, enters the spotlight of a presidential campaign, he has been forced to correct several exaggerations and misleading statements about his life and career that appear in his résumé, his books and his speeches.

In some cases, he said in an interview Wednesday, this has been a simple matter of rewording "imprecise language" about his educational achievements and the like. In other cases, Mr. Robertson said, the effort has been painful and "embarrassing for my family."

"I have never had this kind of precision demanded of me before," Mr. Robertson said, noting that his statements were not challenged in his religious career the way they have been since he entered politics. "I would ask a little mercy."

The most painful correction to emerge since he formally started his Republican presidential campaign a week ago, Mr. Robertson said, was a report Tuesday in The Wall Street Journal that included new information about his marriage in 1954.

The Journal reported that Mr. Robertson was married on Aug. 27, 1954, to a woman named Patricia. Mr. Robertson said Wednesday that was accurate. The Journal story noted that Mr. Robertson's first son was born 10 weeks later.

In an interview with The Washington Post late last July, Mr. Robertson indicated that he had mar-

ried on his birthday, March 22, in 1954. He was asked then, "When and where did you get married?" He replied, "We were married, we began, I'm trying to think, it was 33 years ago. March the 22d, we celebrate, my birthday."

Asked about this Wednesday, Mr. Robertson said, "I did give an honest answer." He said he and his wife have always considered March 22, 1954, the day they were married because "our son was conceived on that day."

Mr. Robertson said he had not previously revealed the actual date of his marriage because "this was a man trying to protect his family."

In the last few weeks, Mr. Robertson has also sought to distance himself somewhat from the autobiography he published in 1972, "Shout It From the Households."

In the book, Mr. Robertson depicts himself as receiving precise guidance from God on many details of his personal life and his business, and arguing with his wife, Dede, in the early years of their marriage.

In recent interviews, Mr. Robertson has been saying that the book is "somewhat hyped up."

"It was a highly stylized work," Mr. Robertson said Wednesday. "It's essentially accurate."

He said the book "set up conflict between Dede and me for dramatic purposes." As a result, he said, readers might well draw inaccurate conclusions about his life from the autobiography.

One passage in the book that clearly causes difficult memories for the candidate concerns a mes-



Pat Robertson

Burglars Beware: Cuomo Has a Bat And He Might Take You for a Ball

The Associated Press

ROCHESTER, New York — Governor Mario Cuomo says he has taken to sleeping with a baseball bat at hand and hopes to take a whack if he ever encounters a burglar.

Mr. Cuomo told more than 200 people at a community forum Wednesday that, although he is opposed to the death penalty, he understands the desire for "retribution" for certain crimes.

"Every night, I pray, 'Before I die, give me one swing, Lord,'" said Mr. Cuomo, a former minor league baseball player.

Mr. Cuomo's opposition to the death penalty comes up at almost every community forum. He says that instead of resorting to the death penalty, New Yorkers should rally behind his call for life in prison, without parole, for the most vicious and cold-blooded murderers.

Twice before he was elected governor in 1979, burglars climbed through the window of Mr. Cuomo's home in New York City and pilfered property, he said. In 1984, while the governor and his family slept upstairs, the Executive Mansion in Albany, the state capital, a man made off with nearly \$5,000 worth of items.

Mr. Cuomo said the bat he sleeps with was a gift from Mayor James Griffin of Buffalo, New York.

U.S. Democratic 'Unity' Debate Turns Into Battle

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A debate here among the six Democratic presidential hopefuls, organized by the party to emphasize unity, turned instead into a fierce argument over military policy and over how Democrats should conduct their presidential campaign.

The debate Wednesday reflected a major change in the Democratic presidential contest, brought about largely by the efforts of Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee to demonstrate that he is tougher than his competitors on military issues.

Until recently, the campaign had been largely listless in its approach to issues and seemed destined to be dominated by questions of personal character. Now Mr. Gore has become a highly visible target and has indirectly encouraged his adversaries to criticize one another's stands on military questions.

At issue is the broad question of what the Democratic Party's stance should be on military spending and

the U.S. role in the world, and such narrower issues as the U.S. intervention in the Gulf, a ban on in-flight testing of missiles, the invasion of Grenada in 1983 and the bombing of Libya in 1986.

Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, one of the most liberal aspirants, led the attack on Mr. Gore during the debate at the Kennedy Center, which ran more than two hours and was sponsored by the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Simon said the goal of the Democratic hopefuls should be "pulling our party together and not tearing it apart." Mr. Gore's tactics, Mr. Simon said, threatened to divide the party and keep it from victory in 1988.

"I don't think it helps any of us to be knifing each other," he said. "Now wait just a minute," Mr. Gore replied. "If we are going to pretend there are no differences, and we're all just going to say the same kind of vague, general things, that is not the way to reinvigorate our party."

Most of the other candidates leaped into the discussion on Mr. Simon's side, attacking Mr. Gore as a divisive force in the party.

"Al, I think we ought to debate differences, but let's not bring up phony differences," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, adding, "Let's not talk about each other the way Jeanne Kirkpatrick and Ronald Reagan talk about Democrats."

After the debate, the harsh exchanges continued with Mr. Simon, Mr. Gephardt, the Reverend Jesse Jackson and former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona flanking Mr. Gore and criticizing him.

"There's no denying we should be discussing differences," Mr. Simon said. "It's a matter of tone."

Mr. Gore replied sharply, "If you can't stand the heat get out of the kitchen," without attributing the phrase to its originator, Harry S. Truman, who is one of Mr. Simon's political heroes.

"Al, you misrepresent what we have to say," Mr. Gephardt said.

And Mr. Babbitt said Mr. Gore was "getting interperate in his use of adjectives" and was becoming "the tough kid on the block."

Mr. Jackson suggested that Mr. Gore was outside the Democratic "mainstream" on military issues.

The sixth Democratic presidential contender, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, stood to the side as his colleagues confronted Mr. Gore.

Mr. Dukakis said he was struck not by the differences among the Democrats but by the extent to which "there is very broad agreement on the basic issues that face this country."

The candidates all stoutly attacked the Reagan administration and agreed on the need to increase spending on education, cut interest rates and reduce the budget and trade deficits.

Mr. Gore, whose campaign had been flagging, had fired the first shot of his effort to refocus the campaign on foreign policy at a debate before an anti-war group in Iowa last month.

Explaining his reservations, Mr. Johnston pulled from his pocket an editorial from his hometown newspaper, The Shoreport Times, denouncing his statement the previous week opposing Judge Bork, the first by a Southern Democrat.

"This self-described 'conservative,'" the paper said of Mr. Johnston, "is representing not his state's conservative interests but rather those of the liberal national Democratic Party. Thus does Johnston preach from all the moral high ground of a prostitute."

Mr. Breaux called Mr. Johnston's role "an act of courage" that will definitely win him loyalty if he seeks the majority leader's job, as he did unsuccessfully in 1986.

The freshman Southerners who gathered around Mr. Johnston, mainly Senators Shelby, Breaux and Fowler, felt vulnerable at first on the Bork vote because they represent heavily conservative constituencies generally loyal to President Ronald Reagan, a Republican. Yet each owed his narrow election to near-unanimous support from tra-

ditional Democratic constituencies opposed to Judge Bork — black voters, organized labor and women.

A vote either way seemed potentially suicidal.

But, as Mr. Shelby recalled, Senator Johnston, in the late-night talks, underlined an impression beginning to form among the freshman Southerners: the expected groundswell of support for Judge Bork from Southern conservatives was not taking shape, while the opposition was much wider than expected, reaching beyond liberals.

Several of the Southerners called the ambivalence cultural, a response to Judge Bork's testimony that he had been a socialist as a youth and had even attended a Communist Party meeting as a teen-ager. That Judge Bork is not a practicing member of an organized religion also weighed against him in Bible Belt states.

"This was not Jerry Falwell, after all," Mr. Breaux said.

The freshman Democrats also had reason to send a message to Mr. Reagan, who campaigned against all of them in 1986.

While counting on the Southern Democrats to support Judge Bork, the White House virtually ignored them. Mr. Breaux said he received his first call from the White House after Mr. Johnston's announcement Oct. 1.

In Dixie, Black Vote and Savvy Senator Hurt Bork

By Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — This week's earthquake of Southern Democratic opposition to the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork began as a tremor a month ago at a long table in the Senate dining room presided over by Senator J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana.

Mr. Johnston, a three-term conservative with ambitions to become the Senate majority leader, found himself holding court with a circle of younger members while the Senate dined on in late-night session.

"This nomination is going to go down because people like you are going to vote against it, and you know why?" Mr. Johnston said, leaning forward and waving a finger at Senator Richard C. Shelby of Alabama, a freshman conservative who had voted as a House member against extending the Voting Rights Act and creating the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday.

"You're going to vote against it because you're not going to turn your back on 91 percent of the black voters in Alabama who got you here," Mr. Johnston said.

On Wednesday, seven Southern Democrats announced their no votes, mostly in the order that Mr. Johnston had pointed them out — Mr. Shelby, John B. Breaux of Louisiana, Wylie Fowler Jr. of Georgia, Bob Graham and Lawton Chiles of Florida, Albert Gore Jr. and Jim Sasser of Tennessee.



J. Bennett Johnston

Before them had come Senators Terry Sanford of North Carolina, David H. Pryor of Arkansas, Wendell H. Ford of Kentucky and a number of others.

Sensors Breaux, Fowler, Sanford and Shelby were elected in November with support from only a minority of whites and about 90 percent of blacks, a coalition that

has become a fact of political life for all Democrats in the Deep South. Mr. Graham, who got 52 percent of the white vote, received 86 percent from blacks.

Black groups have vigorously opposed Judge Bork, saying he would turn back the clock on civil rights.

Although a range of factors in Washington and at home led Southern Democrats to line up against Judge Bork, many Wednesday cited their informal group talks with Mr. Johnston, the wily chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

"The younger Southern members in particular gravitated toward Bennett," said Mr. Pryor, a close friend of Senator Johnston's. "He comes from northern Louisiana, which isn't known for its liberalism. His state has rough-and-tumble politics. He's been victorious and he's been defeated. Bennett knows his politics."

Mr. Johnston was officially undecided in these talks, but participants said he believed from the start that most Southern Democrats would oppose the nomination.

"It was a subject Bennett wanted to talk about and listen about at a time when most people were still hesitant about bringing it up," Mr. Pryor said.

Senator Howell Heflin of Alabama, a former Alabama Supreme

Warsaw Adopts Policy To Cut Central Power And Change Economy

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Staff Writer

WARSAW — Poland's Communist leadership formally adopted Thursday a broad new policy of cutting back central government power and instituting fundamental changes in the economy in an effort to stabilize the country.

Government officials and Western diplomats said the program, approved at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was the most ambitious initiative by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski since its suppression of the independent trade union Solidarity in 1981.

The plan includes a major reorganization of the state administration, incentives for private enterprise and a sweeping wage and price shakeup meant to balance Poland's internal market, which is plagued by shortages.

The Central Committee also agreed to hold a binding national referendum before the end of this year, allowing Poles to vote on "key issues pertaining to the reform of the economy."

In a speech at the meeting, General Jaruzelski said that if the measures were successfully put into effect, they "could be a turning point for the country." He added, "We are taking a great responsibility on ourselves."

The meeting came after six months of intense debate over what the authorities call "the second stage" of change in Poland's economy and political life. A first package, introduced while Solidarity was still legal in 1981, achieved a partial decentralization of economic management, but the measures were never fully put into effect.

The new program, inspired in part by the initiatives of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is intended to be accompanied by such political steps as the creation of a second chamber of the Sejm, or parliament, chosen in multiple-candidate elections; the abolition of laws repressing opposition activity; and the tolerance of new independent associations and political clubs created by opposition groups.

Other economic steps should place Poland among the leaders in East bloc reform efforts. Sources said the plan envisages the relaxing of controls on small private enterprise, allowing entrepreneurs in many fields to start a business without obtaining a government permit. Joint ventures are envisaged between state and private capital.

Officials acknowledge that the most difficult part of the package will be large price increases for food and other basic goods, along with controls on wages. These steps are intended to reduce government subsidies, cut inflation from nearly 30 percent to a single digit and end chronic shortages.

A document submitted to the Central Committee spelled out the proposed political changes, saying they were essential for the success of the economic package. But General Jaruzelski said formal party action on these measures would be postponed until a meeting next month after talks between East bloc leaders in Moscow.

Party sources said the meeting Thursday was hastily scheduled in order to consolidate support for the economic package, which is to be publicly unveiled Saturday in the Sejm. The sources said party leaders were briefed Thursday on the package's most sensitive issues, changes in wages and prices.

Drawn up by a government commission in the last six months, the economic plan establishes a month-by-month timetable for reorganizing Poland's economy over the next three years, with 130 specific tasks, sources said.

Initial legislation to be submitted to the Sejm will abolish or consolidate 16 economic ministries and agencies, eliminating 4,000 jobs, sources said. The Sejm is to be asked to adopt the reorganization into law within two weeks.

Some of the measures envisaged later in the program are familiar from market-oriented economic changes in such countries as Hungary, Yugoslavia and China. Polish enterprises may be authorized to issue stocks to their workers and sell bonds, for example, and the state monetary monopoly may be broken up into a Western-style banking system.

Political observers said the policy plan would meet some long-standing demands for change made by Poland's political opposition and the Roman Catholic Church. It falls short of offering government dialogue with an independent opposition or of sanctioning free trade unions like Solidarity.

The most innovative proposal in the document is to allow city and state governments to collect taxes and manage their own affairs.

The policy envisages that elections to municipal and regional "people's councils" will be done more democratically, with multiple candidates who can be nominated by citizens.

The local authorities, in turn, would elect representatives to a new chamber of the Sejm that would be consulted about all matters affecting local government.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Rhine States Plan To Reduce Pollution

Environment ministers from five states bordering on the Rhine, long called the "sewer of Europe," have adopted a three-stage plan to clean up the river by the year 2000. The plan is the latest of several dating back for decades, but it is described as the most comprehensive yet. Clean-up efforts were spurred after a chemical leak from one of the warehouses of the Swiss chemical company Sandoz in November caused the death of hundreds of thousands of fish and contaminated drinking water.

At a meeting in Strasbourg, the International Rhine Commission, made up of France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland, said the first stage, which is to last until 1989, will consist of determining the most dangerous pollutants and listing the "great polluters," or companies that discharge toxic waste into the Rhine.

During the second stage, ending in 1995, water pollution is to be reduced by 50 percent, and the five states are to install early warning systems in riverside factories to reduce the risk of leaks. The third stage, up to the year 2000, is meant to ensure that fish return and that the water becomes drinkable.

Last week, Sandoz agreed to pay France 46 million French francs (\$7.6 million) to compensate for damage. The company has not yet reached a settlement with West Germany and the Netherlands. Their claims are expected to be substantially higher.

Austria to Emphasize World War II History

Starting this year, Austrian high school students will learn more about their country's recent history, and especially about the period when Austria was under Nazi control, according to Hilde Hawlicek, the education minister.

Miss Hawlicek, saying "We will not forget and not repress and not whitewash" the past, announced that 14-year-old students in state schools would be given a year-long course in Austrian history from 1918 to today.

The previous course covered 1850 to the present. The course is to pay particular attention to the German annexation of Austria in 1938 and the overwhelming degree to which Austrians supported Hitler.

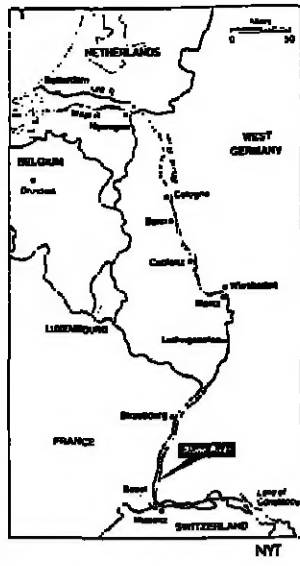
The election of President Kurt Waldheim in June 1986 amid allegations that he had been involved in war crimes has led to a heated debate about Austria's role and responsibilities in World War II. Austrian Jewish leaders have expressed a rise in anti-Semitism since Mr. Waldheim's election.

Amsterdam has banned the hiring of men as school principals for the next five years to stimulate the hiring of women for those posts.

A city council spokesman said Dutch law allows authorities to impose positive discrimination for a limited period in areas where one sex constitutes a majority but is under-represented in senior positions. Women constitute 65 percent of the teachers in Amsterdam's 123 schools, but only one school in three has a female principal.

Kenneth Daddie, secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), arrived 44 minutes late for a meeting in Geneva this week. After telling the organization's Trade and Development board that "it is essential, if we are to maintain the momentum, that our work does not become enmeshed in the specifics of our sometimes mundane agendas," Mr. Daddie postponed the second part of his speech until after lunch.

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Ortega, at UN, Assails Reagan Over Contra Aid

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, harshly criticizing President Ronald Reagan, called Thursday on the United States to respect the Central American peace pact and to negotiate directly with his government.

In a speech to the UN General Assembly, Mr. Ortega criticized Mr. Reagan for requesting more aid for rebels who are trying to bring down the Sandinist government.

The request, Mr. Ortega said, defied the accord signed by five Central American nations Aug. 7.

"Let President Reagan recall that Rambo exists only in the movies," Mr. Ortega said to applause in the General Assembly chamber. "I'm sure he hasn't even read the agreement," Mr. Ortega said.

The U.S. delegation walked out. The chief U.S. representative, Vernon A. Walters, called Mr. Ortega's remarks "typical revolutionary babble" and accused him of lying about the U.S. record in Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan said Wednesday in a speech to the Organization of American States that he would ask Congress for \$270 million in military and "humanitarian" aid to the Contras over the next 18 months to ensure that the Sandinists abide by the peace plan.

The accord, signed by the presidents of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador and endorsed Wednesday by the United Nations, calls for an end to foreign support for rebel forces in Central America.

"So far, no willingness is evident on the part of the United States government to respect that agreement," Mr. Ortega said.

Mr. Ortega said later at a press conference that the recently reopened Nicaraguan opposition newspaper La Prensa could be closed again if it continued to support U.S.-backed efforts to overthrow the Managua government.

He said that if La Prensa defended Mr. Reagan's plans to ask Congress for new aid for the Contras, "there would be no room for it in Nicaragua," Mr. Ortega hinted.

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Tunis Hangs 2 Militants As Pardon Is Denied

The Associated Press

TUNIS — Two Muslim militants sentenced to death in a mass trial were hanged at dawn Thursday after President Habib Bourguiba refused a request for a pardon, the Justice Ministry announced.

Five other people sentenced to death Sept. 27 after a month-long trial of 40 fundamentalists are at large. All were accused of sedition, disgracing Mr. Bourguiba and having ties with Iran.

The trial, held in a police barracks, culminated a seven-month crackdown on fundamentalists and the Islamic Tendency Movement, which is seeking recognition as a legal opposition party.

Several pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim organizations threatened to strike at the Tunisian government if it executed the fundamentalists. One of the organizations, Islamic Jihad, is believed to hold two American and three French hostages in Lebanon.

Human rights groups supported defense lawyers' appeal for a pardon for the two who had been in custody. Mehrez Boudegga and Bouababs Dekhil.

The two were hanged at Tunis prison, the ministry statement said. The state security court, in its decision, said Mr. Boudegga made the bombs that exploded Aug. 2 in four resort hotels, wounding 22 European tourists and a Tunisian.

The court said Mr. Dekhil, said in the face of a member of the governing Democratic Socialist Party, sentenced two people to life in prison, including Rachid Ghamouchi, leader of the outlawed Islamic Tendency Movement. Other sentences ranged from 2 to 30 years. Fourteen people were acquitted.

Many of the sentences were not as severe as had been expected, possibly because of pressure exerted by Western allies of Tunisia and moderate Arab governments.

There had been fears that dozens of death sentences would touch off a backlash among fundamentalists and sympathizers.

The authorities say 1,270 fundamentalists have been arrested since March, when Tunisia broke diplomatic relations with Iran, saying Tehran was working with local groups to topple the Bourguiba government and replace it with an Islamic state.

Islamic Jihad issued a statement last month threatening Tunisia's leadership if it executed the fundamentalists.

UN: A Shift by Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

see them assembled and endorsed by a superpower leader.

What has attracted the most attention in the West is Mr. Gorbachev's proposal that the Security Council take on a greatly enhanced importance in preserving military stability.

In addition to expanded peacekeeping activities, Mr. Gorbachev suggested, the Council should also verify compliance with arms control agreements and peace treaties.

One indication of what he has in mind came a week after the article when the Kremlin proposed establishing an international force to protect Gulf shipping under the auspices of the Security Council.

But the ideas Mr. Gorbachev sketched out in his article went well beyond peacekeeping. These were among the other proposals:

- Giving the International Court of Justice, a United Nations affiliate based in The Hague, "mandatory jurisdiction" in more cases.
- Creating a United Nations tribunal to investigate acts of international terrorism.
- Expanding the United Nations role in setting international human rights standards on such matters as family reunification and visa regulations, enlarging on the standards embodied in the Helsinki accords, which apply to Europe.
- Increasing the authority of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which monitors the safety of atomic power plants and attempts to discourage the spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gorbachev also indicated he would like to see the Security Council play a role in settling economic conflicts, such as Third World debt. Western diplomats said this proposal might reflect the Soviet Union's absence from other international economic organizations like the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Diplomats are divided over the question of Mr. Gorbachev's sincerity. Some say they believe his proposal is a public relations appeal directed at the Third World countries who tend to dominate the United Nations General Assembly.

Others say they think it represents a genuine effort to begin planning for long-term world stability so the Soviet Union can safely divert attention to domestic problems.

In his article, Mr. Gorbachev repeated a theme he has struck in recent speeches, disavowing the traditional view of world revolution.

"Any attempts," he wrote, "direct or indirect, to influence the development of countries which are not one of our own, to interfere in this development should be ruled out."

OTHELLO: Actor Chooses Shakespeare as His Anti-Apartheid Weapon

(Continued from Page 1)

Banzi is Dead," and he has toured abroad in an acclaimed production of "Waiting for Godot." But this is his first mature encounter with Shakespeare, and he seems amazed that the playwright's perceptions in 1604 could speak so truly of human relationships yet to come.

"What could have moved him to inject into his play this black character?" he said. "What moved him to put interracial sex into this play, and the kind of venality of whites that we see today? I read that script, and I thought I was in South Africa in 1987."

Of his own interpretation of the role, he said, "I took him as a wonderful human being trying to fit into a foreign society."

"He was a Moorish general," he said, and whites "wined and dined him, but when it came to the nitty-gritty, like marrying my daughter, well, that's going a little too far with liberalism."

"For years here in South Africa,"

he said, "the question has been, 'Do you want your daughter to have a child who is black, with thick lips, kinky hair and a flat nose?' The beauty is, Shakespeare transcends these differences and lifts this play to a greater metaphor for life."

The overriding question, he said, is whether that metaphor will be recognized in South Africa in time.

It did not come easily, the passion that makes Mr. Kani, 44, as much a politician as an actor—one who will risk another nighttime visit by security police for saying in this interview the forbidden words: "I'm a black man and a patriot. Being a patriot, I'm a combatant. I'm prepared to die, because my first responsibility is to liberate my people and help lead them to a free society. Then I am an actor."

Growing up in a black township in Port Elizabeth, the son of a policeman who struggled to raise 10 children, Mr. Kani wanted to be a lawyer. He would probably have become one, had it not been for the

day in 1962 when the security police came to his house and asked where they could find his older brother, a university student.

Mr. Kani next saw his brother five years later, after his brother had been accused of joining the Youth Brigade of the outlawed African National Congress and served his sentence at Robben Island Prison.

With the family savings having been spent for lawyers, Mr. Kani worked on an automobile assembly line instead of going to college.

As for the mine-stricken Gulf, there are nagging questions about

deficits, with protectionist sentiments in Congress, with a feeling that the United States is living beyond its means and will one day conclude that American GIs are a costly commitment to rich European allies who are not paying enough for their own defense.

America's unenviable position as the world's biggest debtor nation, like the news that West Germany has overtaken it as the world's biggest exporter, tends to sharpen the picture of an overextended superpower.

Conceding that he was being provocative, a senior French policy maker observed that the United States and the Soviet Union have in common high-performance military industries operating in troubled economies.

"The deficit only camouflages American weakness," this official said, "and guarantees that, when the landing comes, it will be harder than it should have to be."

This perception of a more vulnerable and perhaps distracted America has quickened various efforts to give substance to the idea of a "European pillar" of the Atlantic alliance. In Paris last week, the French and British defense ministers discussed joint weapons procurement and even sensitive nuclear issues, while Bonn and Paris announced last month that they were going to form a "defense council."

Yet, as they try haphazardly to erect this "European pillar," its architects emphasize that they have no ambition to displace or replace the United States as the leader of the alliance.

And rather than speak of a fundamentally weakened America, many Europeans refer to a superpower experiencing a diffusion of its power, or in the words of the German historian Michael Stürmer, "an America that's restructuring its commitments, an America that will be more unilateralist and less Atlanticist."

The European discussion about U.S. power runs parallel to, and is nourished by, one that is taking place in the United States. Michael

Howard, an authority on military affairs at Oxford University, said he had just returned from the United States struck by "the almost unanimous and unqualified panic there about the ebbing of American power, the belief that the United States is somehow on the wane."

"A great deal of American military capability is irrelevant to the political requirements of American policy," Mr. Howard said. "You have put a great deal of investment in preparing to fight an utterly improbable nuclear war and have not concentrated nearly enough on the problems of very small engagements which are the most likely to occur."

Mr. Howard said America now had to deal with a more complicated world, confronting, for example, an economically powerful Japan and "a more skillful Soviet Union." But he disputed the notion that U.S. power as such had been eroded. "You never were omnipotent," he said. "You are not now in decline."



International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL

- Yachting in Australia
- When the British Hunt
- France's 'Venise Verte'

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Thanksgiving Gourmandise

Between Nov. 21 and 28, some of the most prominent names in the culinary arts will gather in Lyon for the first World Festival of Bonne Cuisine. Those who would like to learn from the experts, or merely like to eat a lot or very well, are invited. The festival will include early-morning food shopping in the markets of Lyon, lectures by such experts as Julia Child and Alice Waters, wine tastings, visits to vineyards and meals at up to 20 restaurants. All-inclusive tours to the festival are being arranged in the United States by ISM International at 135 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022; tel: (212) 753-2600. The price: \$2,499 a person.

Four-Day Irish Shopping Spree

A "Shop Ireland" Tour, offering the chance to buy goods such as Waterford crystal, Donegal tweeds and Linen lace at prices 30 to 45 percent less than in the United States, will leave New York Wednesdays and Thursdays starting Oct. 28 for Dublin, Cork and Shannon. Round-trip air fare, hotel, breakfast, dinner and limited sightseeing are included in the four-day package, at \$524 a person, double occupancy. More information: CIR Tours International, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10168; tel: (212) 972-5600 or (800) 243-8087.

Bayeux's English Heritage



More than 400,000 people a year come to the museum in Bayeux, Normandy, to see its single, splendid object—the 900-year-old tapestry that is a colorful chronicle of medieval France and an enduring work of art. It is, strictly speaking, an embroidery rather than a tapestry, 230 feet long and 20 inches high, stitched in eight colors on oyster-colored linen cloth in an unknown English workshop about 1080, two decades after the events it describes. The figures tell in detail the winner's story of the conquest of England, but that story occupies little more than half its length. The first part tells of the trip to France by Harold, Earl of Wessex, of his imprisonment and rescue by William the Bastard, to whom he promised loyalty and aid in gaining the English crown. But when the old English king dies, Harold takes the crown himself, breaking the promise he made before God, an offense serious enough to justify the Norman invasion. Visitors to the William the Conqueror museum enter the exhibit space to the sound of pounding hooves, the soundtrack to a slide show introducing the Middle Ages. A long piece of mounted burdock snakes through the next room, explaining in English and French single events and images reproduced from the tapestry. Finally, visitors reach the actual work in a softly lit room, mounted behind glass. "A great piece of English craftsmanship," one British tourist wrote in the museum's guest book. "When are you planning to return it?" "Never," a French tourist replied on the next line. "The tapestry is forever ours."

Computerized Baggage-Finders

OMO Industries, a two-year-old Los Angeles-based venture that already has a computerized lost-and-found service for car and truck keys with 23,000 subscribers, has developed a similar system for lost baggage. The airlines alone misplace 4.1 million bags a year and lose 1 percent of those, according to the Airline Passenger Association, which has a similar bag-recovery service for its 27,000 members. Travelers pay \$15 a year for OMO's service. They receive luggage tags that carry their name and identification number and OMO's color, facsimile and full-size numbers. The tags also carry the promise of a \$500 reward, the amount of which the company refuses to disclose. OMO relies on personal computers—three IBM ATs—to maintain up-to-date subscriber files. When the company receives a report from the finder of a bag, it notifies the subscriber, who arranges to pick it up.

Caribbean Bargains

The high season in the Caribbean begins in the middle of December. Dec. 15 on some islands, Dec. 20 on others. But before then (except for Thanksgiving weekend, Nov. 24 through 30), travelers can take advantage of lower off-season rates. Several airlines are cooperating with hotels in offering tour packages. Be sure to ask specifically what is included in each package; taxes or transfers can be significant factors in the overall cost of the vacation. Air Jamaica for example, currently has two packages from New York. The first costs \$276 a person in double occupancy for three nights at the Hotel Montego, the second costs \$279 for three nights at the Verney House (both hotels are in Montego Bay). Travel can take place any day of the week and the prices include transfers from the airport—though they do not include the \$2 tax per day per person, or the hotel bill's 10 percent tax. Both of these taxes must be paid in Jamaica. American Airlines currently offers two series of packages to the Caribbean—the "Get Carried Away" and "Caribbean Go Away"—that include round-trip air fare, accommodation, transfers and some taxes. Among these is one that allows two people to fly to Guadeloupe for three nights and stay at the Village Soleil in Pointe-à-Pitre for \$677 each.

Squares of History

Liberty, the London store in Regent Street that specializes in fabrics and oriental goods, has some claim to be the scarf headquarters of the world. To reinforce this, it is currently staging a special exhibition of 250 scarves, beginning with neckerchiefs, fichus and long shawls of the 18th and 19th centuries, then showing how in this century the scarf came into its own. To mark the exhibition, Liberty has reproduced a scarf design of the 1920s in a limited edition. The meter-square silk chiffon scarf is in black with a border design of roses and blue ribbons, and is on sale at the exhibition.

Hand-Crafted in Britain

Where to watch weavers and woodcarvers, potters and glass blowers, candle and carpet makers—and then to buy their crafts at moderate prices—is revealed in the brochure "Made in Britain," published by the British Tourist Authority. The brochure describes crafts produced at 28 places, and gives details on when factories are open and whether they charge an admission fee. There are listings for pencil makers, crystal cutters, diamond cutters, fishing equipment manufacturers, rope makers and a cheese factory. The brochure, which can be obtained free from any British Tourist Authority office, also lists crafts fairs and festivals for 1987 and 1988. Recently opened, for example, is the Museum of Costume and Lace in Exeter on England's southwest coast which has put on permanent display some of the finest examples of the lace-maker's craft, for which Devon, the county where Exeter is situated, has been renowned for 300 years. The museum is in Rougemont House, a villa on Castle Street.

A Monument to Chateaubriand

by Barry James

CHATEAU-MALABRY, France—The former estate of François René de Chateaubriand just southwest of Paris has been restored as a monument to the 19th century author, politician and diplomat who helped found the Romantic movement in France.

The garden that Chateaubriand laid out with his own hands was opened to the public this summer, along with the country lodge where the writer spent the happiest decade of his life until economic misfortunes forced him to sell it in 1817.

Organizers hope the little estate at Chateaubriand, an unspoiled oasis in the suburbs of Paris, will become to Chateaubriand what Hawthorne is to the Brontës, or Yassaya Polyana to Tolstoy—a place of evocation, of pilgrimage and of study.

"It is very rare in France to find a writer's home intact, especially of this quality," said Jean-Paul Clément, the curator of the house, which is hidden in a verdant dip known as the Vallée-aux-Loups, the valley of the wolves. "We hope this will become one of the leading cultural places of France."

Chateaubriand, then in his 40th year, and his wife Céleste moved to the Vallée-aux-Loups in 1807 when Napoleon I obliged him to leave Paris for having written an incendiary article in the *Mercur de France* accusing the emperor of despotism. The passage in which he condemned the regime for allowing "only the chains of the slave and the voice of the informer" to be heard was adopted by the French Resistance in World War II. Angry though he was, Napoleon apparently hesitated to take harsh measures against one of best-known writers of the age.

Chateaubriand bought the house, then a simple country lodge belonging to a Paris brewer, with the proceeds of "Atala" and "René," the romantic best sellers that had a profound effect on the youth of his day. Once installed, Clément said, "he began to build his own poetic universe."

Clad in peasant cloths, Chateaubriand slowly turned a clearing in a forest of chestnut trees into a bucolic English-style garden, meaning an artificial improvement on wild nature rather than the singular formality of the French-style gardens that filled the countryside between Paris and Versailles. Around a spacious lawn and curving paths, Chateaubriand planted exotic trees—magnolia, sequoia, Florida cypripedium and Louisiana cypress from the United States; cedars of Lebanon and Jerusalem pine from the Middle East—to remind him of his journeys.

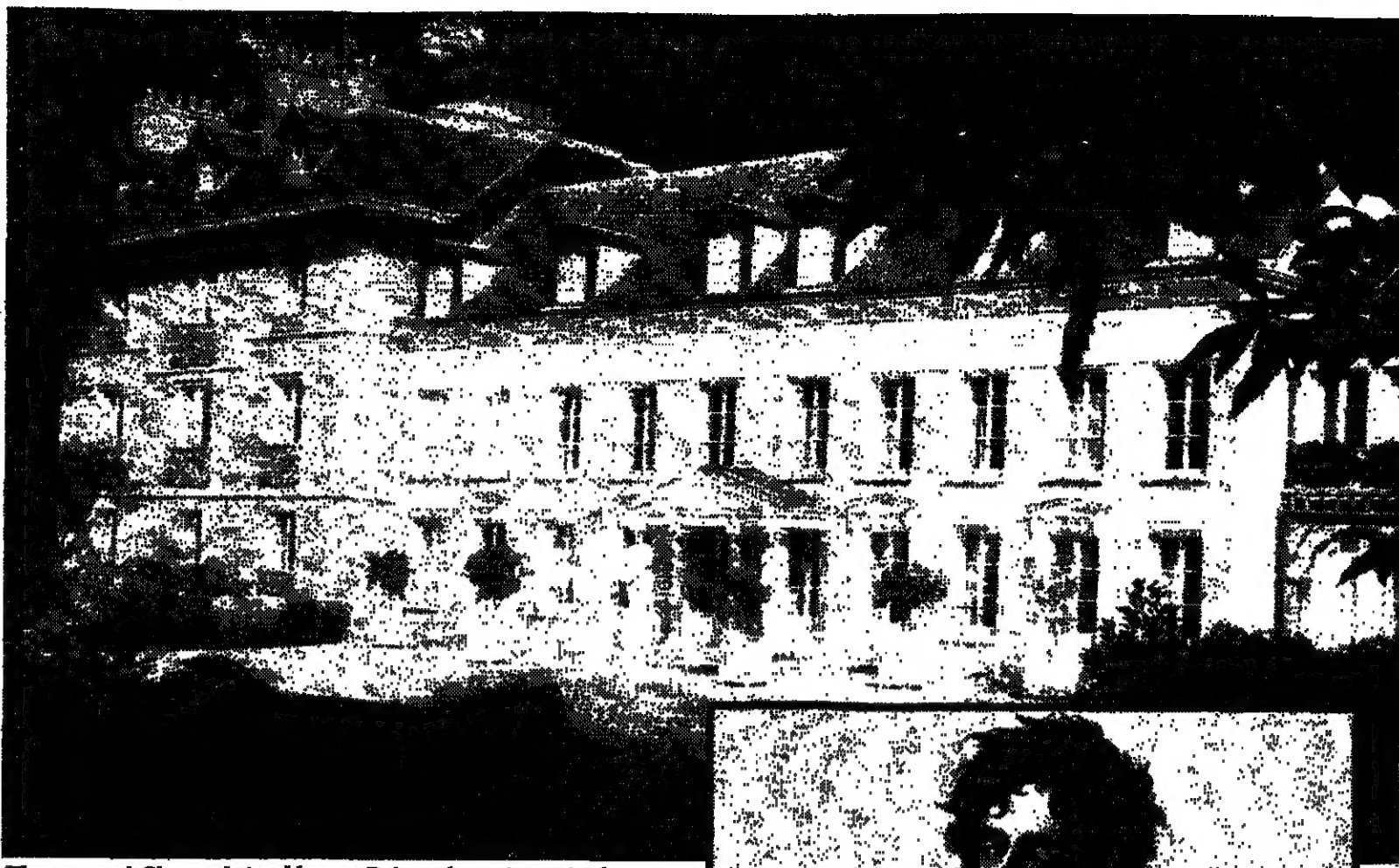
"I am deeply attached to my tree," Chateaubriand wrote. "I address to them elegies and sonnets and odes. I know them all by their names like my children. They are my family—I have no other—and I hope to die in the midst of them."

Chateaubriand was politically rehabilitated by Louis XVIII, who named him minister of state and a peer of the realm. But when, in 1816, Chateaubriand published a pamphlet calling for a democratic rather than an absolutist monarchy, he was stripped of his office and pension. He was forced to sell first his library and then—at a considerable loss—Vallée-aux-Loups, which was bought by his creditor, Mathieu de Montmorency, whom he had succeeded as foreign minister in 1803.

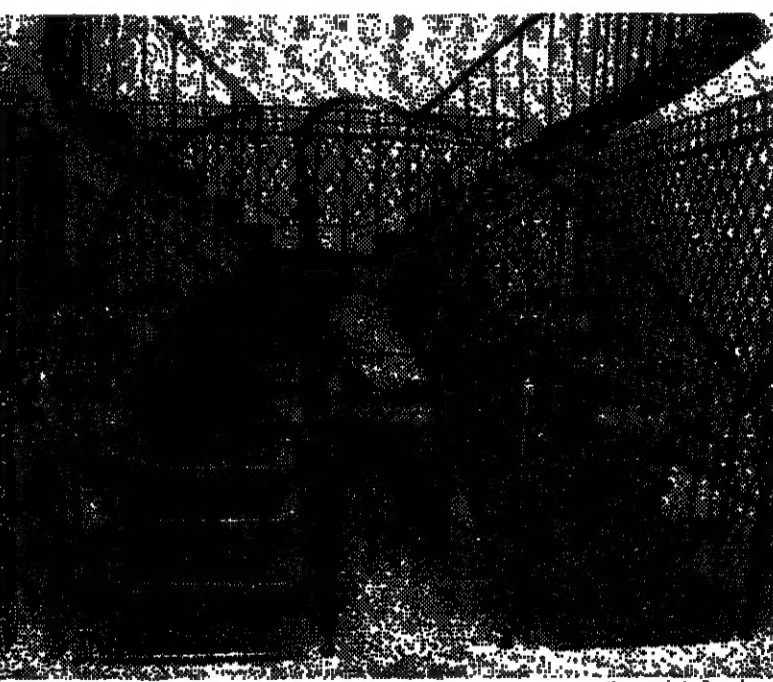
"Here I am, well-pinked," he said. The house had been sold "like the furniture of the poor on the Place de Châtelet."

The night before he gave up the house, Chateaubriand noted that the trees that "were born and grew with my dreams" had reached the stature of "fine adolescents."

He wondered whether the new owner "will love them as I loved them."



The restored Chateaubriand house. Below, the stairway in the entrance and, right, a detail from a Girodet-Trioson portrait.



Chateaubriand never went back to Vallée-aux-Loups, though Madame Récamier, his constant companion during the latter stage of his life, stayed there often and long. Montmorency left the garden intact, and added to the house two handsome wings that Chateaubriand had envisaged.

The estate remained in the same family until 1918, when it was sold to a psychiatrist named Henry Le Savoureux, who turned it into a rest-home for people with nervous disorders.

Fortunately, Le Savoureux was an admirer of Chateaubriand and a man of literary inclinations. He invited many of the



would help bring the house of Chateaubriand back to life. The result is a magnificent restoration which, while not authentic Chateaubriand, is totally within the spirit of the first half of the last century.

The real glory of the place is the garden, from which the surrounding suburbs are invisible behind the crowns of the trees. The trees Chateaubriand planted, or their descendants, flourish around the undulating lawn. His original catalog was felled by lightning, but its sinuous branches have taken root on the lawn and the tree lives on as a memory of the American inspiration for "Atala" and "René."

INSIDE the house, the table in the dining room is set for six, and a large oval soup dish recalls the "pot luck" supper to which Céleste Chateaubriand liked to invite friends. The airy room is decorated with a wallpaper of white and green false marble design inspired by an 1816 model found in the Musée des Arts

Decoratifs in Paris. The salon is covered with flowery drapes bought from a Parisian store that still sells fabrics based on designs of the Empire period.

Next to it, the "blue room" contains an almost identical period copy of the day bed on which Madame Récamier posed for the celebrated portrait by Jacques-Louis David in the Louvre. Clément bought it at a London auction.

The entrance hall, for which Chateaubriand sacrificed two large rooms, has been restored. White paint from the clinic days was stripped off the magnificent double staircase, reminiscent of the inside of a ship, which spirals above a terraced array of flowers and greenery.

An entrance porch of ionic columns and marble caryatids, which Chateaubriand had built as a reminder of his travels in Greece and of his extensive classical education, dominates the house on the garden side.

Continued on page 8

Shopping for Alpaca Woolens in Bolivia

by Peter J. McFarren

LA PAZ—In a courtyard near El Prado, the main thoroughfare of La Paz, Isabel Mamani kneels on the floor as she grinds cochineal on a stone mortar, the kind of mortar used in most Bolivian homes to grind hot pepper, garlic and spices. Cochineal, an insect that feeds on cactus, is also the name of a dye produced from female cochineal; a spectrum of reds, from scarlet to rust, is the result, and the colors are used to dye a line of scarves, sweaters and shawls produced by Artesanos Milima.

The Milima workshop, at Calle 20 de Octubre 1824, is owned and run by Arthur Tracht and Laurie Adelson, husband and wife, and a new breed of artisans that is producing elegant alpaca woolens in Bolivia.

La Paz, a city of one million, is surrounded by snow-covered peaks, jagged rock and dirt formations and flatlands that harbor alpacas, llamas and vicuñas. Most of the 200,000 alpacas in existence are raised in the Peruvian and Bolivian flatlands and hills that surround Lake Titicaca.

Alpaca wool has a long and very fine fiber with a natural crimp that, when spun and woven, produces a soft, warm product. Baby alpaca wool is considered almost as soft and silky as cashmere—and it is nearly as expensive.

Adelson and Tracht are producing garments with designs that incorporate traditional Aymara and Quechua Indian motifs and techniques as well as modern styles and colors. One sweater, designed by Tracht, is based on pre-Columbian Tawana textile designs that could pass as the work of a modern-day designer. And one of their most popular items is a full-length knitted dress of alpaca, with green zigzags against a background of royal purple, and a soft cow neck. Another beautiful item is a shawl with a combination of naturally dyed pink, gray, blue and red wools.

Milima sweaters are characterized by



In the workshop: owners Laurie Adelson and Arthur Tracht (center). Below, a Milima sweater.

bold colors in traditional textile patterns including Andean, pre-Columbian, Italian needlepoint, Indonesian ikats and Native American designs. Abstract patterns are also featured. Colors range from bright reds, pinks, turquoise, blues and black in the women's models to more subdued colors in the men's designs. The sweaters have as many as 12 colors in a model. Some sweaters show subtle color and hue changes; others demonstrate bold contrasting colors. This fall Milima has a women's line of loose-fitting tops with color-coordinated miniskirts or long tube skirts.

Laurie Adelson, a native of Chicago, arrived in Bolivia in 1974 to do research on



highland Bolivian weaving traditions for the Los Angeles Craft and Folk Museum. Later she was co-author of "The Weaving Traditions of Highland Bolivia," in 1978 she started collecting and exporting weavings from Bolivia to U.S. galleries, private collectors and museums.

Arthur Tracht, a cartography and Latin American studies major from Temple University, went to Bolivia in 1977 to collect and export Bolivian weavings. He has lived in Bolivia since then.

Their paths crossed, and they began traveling by truck or bus throughout the Bolivian Andes, learning from Aymara and Quechua Indians the ancient arts of spinning, dyeing and weaving. Their research took the form of a book ("Aymara Weavings: Ceremonial Textiles of Colonial 19th-Century Bolivia") that was published in 1985 in conjunction with a Smithsonian exhibition they organized. In 1983 they bought a shop in the basement of the Hotel Plaza in central La Paz.

The shelves of this shop are lined with displays of the latest alpaca wear, Quechua and Aymara Indian weavings and wall hangings with abstract pre-Columbian designs. Their new line includes men's round-necked sweaters, the equivalent of \$50 each, with coca brown or blue and black patterns. Also for sale are naturally dyed men's scarves and alpaca ties. A woman's alpaca sweater with abstract flower, bird and geometric designs colored with natural indigo and cochineal on a white background sells for \$60. Another sweater is called the Milky Way and has a constellation of points and circles in shades of gray and white.

FULL-LENGTH dresses, \$80 each, show bright colors ranging from reds, pinks, turquoise, blue and black, either with simple stripes or intricate geometric forms patterned on Andean pre-Columbian textiles. Also available are loomed belts made and used by Bolivian highland Indians and sets of alpaca children's sweaters, scarves and mittens.

To stock the store in the Hotel Plaza and

another one they opened at Calle Sagarnaga 225 in La Paz, Adelson and Tracht had to produce their own line of woolens. "We started working with women who handknit at home," Adelson said. "The problem was that we had no control over quality, so we soon decided to set up our own looms." They also started getting wholesale orders from the United States but could not meet demand without their own production. They began the factory in 1984 with five women employees who had no previous weaving training.

"We realized that because of the high cost of alpaca wool we needed a product for the upper-scale market, and to produce such a product, a top designer," Tracht said.

They made a contract with Jane Everett, an independent New York-based designer who has worked for top designers. She flies in twice a year to produce an alpaca and pima cotton line, and she advises them on the color and design trends for the coming year.

Tracht and Adelson started in 1984 with an annual production of 500 sweaters. Today, despite a production of 7,000 handknit and hand-loomed sweaters and an equal number of woven goods, they can't keep up with demand. Last year, they introduced a line of hand-loomed pima cotton sweaters for the North American spring and summer markets. Their workshop has already become too small for the 55 employees who produce cotton and alpaca sweaters on knitting machines; shawls, scarves and loomed textiles are made on wooden looms imported from the United States.

Milima is one of several alpaca shops that have opened their doors in La Paz recently to provide designer-quality knitwear. The shift has been away from sweaters, dresses and shawls with llama designs made from wool in shades of brown, gray and white to brighter, colorful pieces designed for fashion-conscious clients.

Peter J. McFarren, a journalist based in La Paz, wrote this for The New York Times.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Shopping for Bargains
With a New Kind of Club

by Roger Collis

IT'S like stepping through a time warp to the early 1970s when you might have expected to pay £18 a night per person at a four-star London hotel (with full English breakfast, of course) or maybe £20 in Edinburgh for a similar hotel with breakfast and dinner. A five-star resort hotel in Cyprus might have cost as much as \$25 a night, again breakfast included. While a round-trip flight from London to Geneva would set you back at least \$44.

These are some of the bargains that a new travel company called Leisure Club Internationale, which was launched last May in Britain, is offering its members on a range of services from hotels and restaurants to car-rentals, short breaks and package holidays and air tickets.

According to James Wilkins, managing director of LCI, the kind of discounts that being about these prices are only possible because the club sells its memberships to corporations as employee incentives or awards and to professional and trade associations. "What makes LCI unique is that we say we won't offer it to the man in the street who just wants to go off for the weekend and more than get his money back, that really doesn't help the hotels, because he'll normally pay full price anyway. What we're trying to do is to encourage additional use. So either you've got to be awarded a membership or belong to an association that we have an agreement with, such as the Association of Independent Retailers, who actually use it as their leisure club. This is why we are able to negotiate such good deals."

For example, at Ladbroke Hotels (43 throughout Britain) LCI members get 25 to 50 percent off the already discounted rate at weekends. You can have a weekend at a Ladbroke hotel for as little as £10 (about \$16) a person a night. For midweek deals, LCI has negotiated up to 50 percent off the rack rate at Best Western properties in Britain, and a similar deal with a group of 17 Irish hotels. The club also has arrangements with 200 independent hotels where you can stay for £1 a night as long as you eat breakfast and dinner in the hotel. This will cost about £20 per person; a single room will normally cost about £70. "These hotels don't have money to advertise," Wilkins says. "So if we bring them guests it is all extra revenue."

LCI members get only about 15 percent off car rentals at Gray Salmon in England. But Wilkins says that he expects "at least 25 percent off" on rentals with Swan National for overseas members. The club has a "Table d'Hôte" program of pre-paid meal vouchers at 29 top London restaurants. You can have a three-course lunch or dinner, including coffee and tax, for £11 per head.

Wilkins, 37, is a former blacksmith from

the West Highlands of Scotland, who had the idea for the club when working as sales director for an incentive firm in London. "As I spoke to people in the leisure industry, I realized that there were lots of fantastic bargains which were either unused or distributed within the trade. There wasn't a respectable outlet for leisure companies to market their spare capacity. Hotels and restaurants can't advertise discounts of 50 percent or more for a limited period because the cost would be more than they'd get back in revenue. What's more, people would object to paying the full rate again. What we're saying to the trade is if you have surplus capacity we will market it for you free of charge through our club membership. Nobody had any objections provided we didn't sell direct to the public. The club also gives them a test bed for trying out new packages."

"If somebody says, 'we'll give you members a 10 percent discount all year round, we're not really interested. I'd much prefer to have 50 percent off for three months and then find another group to do the same. In the travel business, if someone is doing exceptionally well, it normally means that another group is suffering. We'll find out who this is and do a deal with them. We're really a clearing house for surplus capacity."

According to Wilkins, it took about 18 months to research the idea and put a package together. "The last six months has been experimental. We're really looking at 1988 to really launch the company. We'll start looking at the overseas side next year, especially the United States."

Wilkins claims to have 2,000 members so far. Membership costs £50 a year and must be in the name of an individual. This is to avoid companies using membership for business travel. Members get a personal card and a presentation pack containing brochures and details of offers as well as a quarterly magazine. The club works as a kind of private travel agent. You call in, quoting your membership number, and LCI makes the bookings for you. "We find people use the club mainly for the short break rather than full holidays," Wilkins says. "They call and ask what we have available in a sun destination, for example. We can often match up hotel offers with flights. We usually get a better price than a travel agent because we don't ask for commission. We've done a round-trip charter to Gambia for £53 and flights to Spain for as low as £70. We don't print the prices; we just say, we have access and if you'd like to fly let us know."

The only problem is how to join LCI if you can't get your company to buy you a membership or you don't belong to an association. The answer may be to form your own affinity group such as The Pipe Smokers of Cleveland or the Beachcombers of Antibes.

Sailing off the Top End of Australia

by Ilsa Sharp

SAILING off the Coburg Peninsula at the top of Australia's Top End, the remote far north of the Northern Territory, you are far closer to Indonesian Timor and Papua New Guinea than to Sydney or Perth.

Amid the glittering azure waters of the Arafura Sea, a distant glimpse of pearly boat may be the only sign of human life for three days. The occasional passing dolphin or manta ray seems welcome company.

Empty beaches bordered with rainforest, craggy reefs assaulted by waves, sinister mud flats and dense mangrove swamps — all these would be but lonely grandeur were it not for the hospitality offered aboard the 13-meter (42-foot) ketch-rigged yacht Zachariah by Captain Peter Saltmarsh and his lady friend, Ricky.

Saltmarsh, a salt indeed, with tousled sun-blonded hair and blue eyes permanently crinkled against the glare of the sun, runs Coburg Marine's sail safaris.

You reach the Zachariah's mooring via a one-hour light aircraft flight over the 200 scenic kilometers (125 miles) from Darwin to the peninsula, followed by another hour of bumpy four-wheel overland drive.

The Coburg area, a national park, belongs to aboriginal owners and is administered by a board including their representatives as well as those of the Northern Territory Conservation Commission. There are very few ways casual tourists can get into the area, but the Zachariah is one of them.

The peninsula's extraordinary history brings home the meaning of the geographer's term "Australasia." Centuries of contact with Indonesian traders have left their mark. Particularly with the Bugis "trepangers" from Macassar who came to collect trepang, the edible sea-slug so prized in China.

About 200 Malayo-Indonesian words have entered Australian aboriginal vocabulary in this region. Foreigners for instance are known as "balanda," the Indonesian for Hollander or Dutchman.

It was the Macassans too who introduced these northern aborigines to the dugout canoe. And this is where, during World War II, the Japanese knocking at Australia's doors tried to persuade aborigines that their lands were part of Indonesia and so due for Japanese "liberation."

Lying on the deck of the Zachariah one can almost conjure up the mirage of a fleet of single-masted, 30-man trepanger prahus, their coconut-fiber mat sails driven by the January-February northwest monsoon winds. They were a familiar sight off the Northern Territory coast every year until 1906, when Australia ceased to issue trepanger licenses to the Indonesians on the ground that they "demoralized the natives."

It was the Coburg area's significance in the trade of the Indonesian archipelago — largely dominated by their Dutch rivals — that encouraged the colonial British in the 19th century to try repeating their recent



Off the empty waters of the Coburg Peninsula.

success with Singapore right at Australia's Top End, known to them as New Holland.

They tried three times and failed: at Fort Dundas on Melville Island close by the Coburg area (1824-29), at Fort Wellington in Raffles Bay (1827-1829) on the Coburg Peninsula itself, and finally at Victoria Settlement off Port Essington, a deep inlet in the peninsula (1838-49). Darwin was finally their success, established under the name of Palmerston in 1869 and today the Northern Territory's administrative center.

At Fort Dundas, Wellington and Victoria, the settlers were defeated by a lethal cocktail of tropical diseases — malaria, dysentery and anonymous fevers — as well as scurvy, combined with plain loneliness, aboriginal hostility and Dutch pressure on the Bugis trepangers, which discouraged them from throwing in their lot with the British.

THE Australian historian Peter Spill's account of these trials, "Forgotten Settlement," makes perfect shipboard reading. Part of the magic of the Zachariah voyage is the sobering experience of wandering among the overgrown ruins of Victoria.

The imported Dutch brick chimneys still stand forlorn, deep in a forest of fan palms and eucalyptus; long gone are the original wooden structures. The bakery, the hospital and the married quarters, among other buildings, can still easily be identified.

The trees around the ruins also tell a tale: the tamarinds brought by the Macassans, who love its acid tang in their curries; the fruit trees cultivated by the colonials in their desperate fight against scurvy — bananas, guavas, oranges and lemons.

Another anchoring place for the Zachariah is Coral Bay, an introduction to the exotica of the Australian tropical rain forest: giant peeling paperbark trees festooned with ferns, kentia palms, fan palms, spiky pandanus and hibiscus in freshwater swamps. Among the trees fit birds such as the fork-tailed (and red-eyed) spangled drongo, the technicolor rainbow lorikeet, the tiny yellow weebill, the hideously chuckling kookabura and occasionally, on the swamp lakes, Pacific black duck.

As we walked through the forest, a large black rump rose before us with a mighty snort and took off. "Whatever was that?" asked, startled. Either banyang or buffalo, Peter Saltmarsh said. These cattle, natives of Indonesia, were abandoned by 19th-century settlers and traders.

Those leaning to more predatory pleasures than mere bird-watching can satisfy their needs in the rich fishing grounds of the Coburg region. The main Northern Territory game fish, the sweet-fleshed barramundi, abounds, along with mackerel, milkfish, coral trout, mangrove jack and countless others

— and shark. Groping in the mud for very large, and vicious, mud-crabs produces unexpected culinary rewards too.

SHOULD angling pall, there is still the back-to-nature but none too environmentalist joy of hacking oysters fresh from the reefs, storing them briefly in the shipboard refrigerator, and then enjoying the sybaritic after-glow of consuming them with good Australian white wine while watching the moon rise in the clear skies.

A three-day trip on the Zachariah usually costs about 590 Australian dollars (about \$425), including Darwin-Coburg-Darwin air fare, food and fishing equipment. The boat can take eight, but a maximum of six people is more comfortable. The recommended season to visit Australia's Top End is May-October, to avoid the hot and humid November-April period. For information, contact Sail Safaris, c/o Coburg Marine, P.O. Box 1529, Darwin, Northern Territory 5794, Australia, or phone Coburg Marine in Darwin at (089) 85-6923, telex: AAB5594 DNT78. Other inquiries on the Coburg area to the Conservation Commission, P.O. Box 38496, Winnieville, NT, tel: (089) 232111.

Ilsa Sharp is a writer and conservationist based in Singapore.

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MOROCCO
The Longest Summer

Chateaubriand

Continued from page 7

One of the wings built by Montmorency now houses a library of books about Chateaubriand and the Romantic era, along with a computerized data base containing references to 100,000 books and articles about the writer. Clément hopes the place will become a center for Chateaubriand scholars around the world. Some of the upstairs rooms are being rehabilitated so that foreign researchers can stay at the Vallée-aux-Loups to carry out their work in an inspiring ambience. Having brought the house back to life, Clément said, "it's up to us to make it a home again."

Still to be restored is a tower hidden among the trees where Chateaubriand began writing his posthumously published "Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe" (Memoirs From Beyond the Tomb), which are considered to be the most enduring monument to his literary and historical talents. After a day working in his garden, Chateaubriand loved to work late in the tower, listening to the distant chiming of the church at Châtigny strike midnight.

After leaving the house, Chateaubriand lived for another 31



Jean-Paul Clément.

years, serving as ambassador in London (where his chef Montmirel served the filet steak named after the writer) and Paris, and honored as the leading literary light of the French capital.

But he never got over the loss of Vallée-aux-Loups. "Of all the things I have lost," he wrote, "this is the only one I miss."

La Maison de Chateaubriand, 87 Rue de Chateaubriand, 92290 Châtigny-Malabry. Tel: 47.02.08.62. Open in winter from 1:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. daily except Mondays and Tuesdays. Guided tours of the house every 30 minutes.

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TRAVEL

In the Pink: Foibles Of British Hunters

by Suzanne Lowry

ONDON — No one has ever bettered Oscar Wilde's one-line verdict on British fox hunters: "The unspeakable in pursuit of the uneatable." any student of the most irrational and violent of British blood sports who would ask a fuller account of it, or indeed any other through the English countryside in bleak mid-winter, could well culminate the journey by reading Caroline Blackwood's wicked and witty study "In the Pink" (Bloomsbury).

ink," as every hunting pedant knows, the correct way to describe the hue of the gaudy scarlet hunting jacket. To call it "pink" was a terrible gaffe. This was not, as line Blackwood reveals, because the hunters were all color-blind, but because the hunting tailor was called Pink; thus the "pink" was to be perfectly turned but now the snobbery has changed. Pink's tailoring establishment no longer exists, and it is perfectly all right to call a huntsman's "pink" a red coat.

ing cleared that one up, Caroline Blackwood goes on to investigate the language, rituals, sexual mores, rules and hazards of the chase, most of the

time with her tongue in both cheeks and her tape recorder in both camps. She is careful to acknowledge the fever and excitement of the chase in contrast with its bloodier and more boring aspects; she includes opponents as well as adherents. In the process she does nothing at all to dispel the notion that both packs, hunters and anti-hunters alike, are quite mad.

The towering figure in the book is the late 10th Duke of Beaufort, descendant of John of Gaunt and Master of the Beaufort Hunt. So devoted to the pursuit of foxes was the Duke that all his life from the age of 9, when he was given his first pack of hounds, every one, including the queen, who often came to stay, called him "Master." When he died, writes Blackwood, Master was mourned "as a second Churchill."

When drafted into the army in 1939 he went out for one last cub-hunt and "God granted me a wonderful day," he recalled. God also granted him a duodenal ulcer and disqualified him from military service so, rather than join in the Battle of Britain he was able to return to his estate and continue his private war on the fox, albeit on a reduced scale. It was only possible to hold meets four days a week, and he evacuated 50 hounds to Canada for safety's sake.

In peacetime Master hunted six days a week, and the seventh he plotted further forays. Sometimes he hunted fox cubs twice a day, early in the morning and late in the evening. There was a time, so he liked to joke, when he hunted nine days a week. "Obviously," he once wrote of his life, "hunting the fox has been my chief concern." After his death the Hunt Retribution Squad was caught trying to dig up his body. They were planning to cut off Master's head and send it to Princess Anne, one of the members of the royal family whom Master had persuaded to take up hunting.

An irony of Blackwood's story is that, when in pursuit of the Duke's memoirs, she was able to track the now rare volume down only in the offices of the League Against Cruel Sports, where it is kept in a glass case like some kind of black bible. She was not allowed to borrow it, but had to read the unreadable under the vigilant eye of Master's fiercest opponents.

Master may seem like an archaic and anachronistic figure, an oddball remnant of an older age. According to Caroline Blackwood, however, this is far from the case. Although not always, perhaps, to the standards the Duke might have required, hunting flourishes as never before. "It has never been so popular, and never been so unpopular," writes Blackwood. This may be evidence of a tidal wave of nostalgia for Merrie England engulfing the nation. Or lack of a war to absorb violent feelings and bloodlust. Caroline Blackwood doesn't fully answer the question, but does explain how hunting



Hunting flourishes as never before. "It has never been so popular, and never been so unpopular," writes Blackwood.

ranks have been swelled in one curious and not always safe or welcome manner.

More than 50,000 people now follow their favorite hunt by car, jamming the country lanes for miles around any meet. Their aim is not to be "in at the kill" but simply to see a fox through binoculars. Blackwood describes the unimpeachable canon of crawling, bumper to bumper for hours through not-so-Merrie-England, never seeing anything except the car in front, and not even being allowed to eat her sandwiches in case she missed a sighting.

The author has impeccable credentials for her adopted stance as the ironic, intellectual, disaffected outsider. An esteemed novelist, she has been married to the artist Lucian Freud, the composer Israel Citkovitz and the poet Robert Lowell. But she was born Lady Caroline Temple-Hamilton-Blackwood, daughter of the 4th Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and can well recall her own terror-struck days with the North Down Harriers — a motley and incompetent crew compared with the Quorn or the Pychley, she admits.

Perhaps those memories helped her give such vivid and hilarious accounts of the hazards of riding to hounds, the most dangerous sport in the world. She quotes Sumner, "the huntsman's Shakespeare," and she quotes the television reporter who, while making a film about the Quorn (the hunt that inspired Wilde's epigram), concluded that the chase did not seem half so cruel to the fox as it did to the riders: "Leicestershire seemed to echo with the dull crack of breaking bones." Necks, legs, arms and backs are shattered routinely, but a strict code demands the minimum of sympathy and self-pity. If you are thrown from your horse while hunting, it is somehow beneficial to you; if you die it is positively ennobling. Riders are about as likely to stop to tend you as they would during a cavalry charge. Prince Charles has said that hunting with the Quorn makes him feel as if he were still in training for one of Wellington's campaigns. Laura, Duchess of Marlborough, who used to hunt side-saddle in the 1930s because she liked the clothes, described how "that idiot Lord Ash-

combe" broke her leg when he got his stirrup entangled with hers. His lordship rode on to the kill, while a groom took Her Grace to hospital. There, while she was in traction, two other hunting victims, one in a wheel chair, the other on crutches, "look it in turns to molest me, seeing that I was totally incapacitated. Both of them behaved abominably." What they were precisely up to is not revealed.

A survey of the opinions of Masters of Foxhounds found them to be universally in favor of the return of the death penalty, and with no qualms whatsoever about adultery. In the countryside around any hunt, strategically placed horseboxes offer sanctuary to hunting lovers. Their spouses are unlikely to miss them. "They could be anywhere. They could be in hospital," Blackwood says.

The Duchess came to grief in pursuit of elegance as much as of foxes, and indeed there are, as Blackwood describes, few

scenes more elegant than a meet ready to depart, boots and horses gleaming, faces of the women glowing with a strange orange-colored foundation that looks like television make up but apparently shows up well at high speed. Many accoutrements have a practical use. The snowy white stock, for instance, can double as a bandage. There are fierce rules here too, of course. A huntsman would rather be seen naked than with a piece of white elastic securing his hat under the chin. Imagine the horror then when Prince Charles appeared recently with his hat secured by pink elastic. But he was forgiven, and Blackwood concludes charitably that "he's found the most original way to be 'in the pink.'"

The book's title phrase is not the only piece of hunting jargon that has passed into common use. Blackwood lists many, including "a fast woman," first applied to racy dames who rode astride. More improbably, she asserts that a huntsman's having a "good day" has been corrupted into the ubiquitous American benediction, "Have a nice day."



Alma for Merrie England?

FOOD

In France's 'Venise Verte' Area, The Food Is Pure Honest Country

ARCAIS, France — Dolores Prat, her short-cropped red hair glistening in the late afternoon sun, glides the flat wooden boat through the canals. Her sturdy and muscular form is a contrast to the delicate features of a country ballet, as the boat moves steadily forward and the handker-

PATRICIA WELLS

f-ized port of Arcais dums from view. This is the center of France's *Venise Verte*, seen wonderland of canals and checkerboard parcels of pasture, where, the French say, there is nothing to see and everything to observe. Prat, 68 and the mother of 10, has served the village *batelière*, or boat-woman, for last 30 years. She went to work, she says, to faire bouillir la marmite, to bring the bacon. Now, she and the handful of boatmen and women in towns such as Als, La Garette, Le Vanneau and Coulon are as the storytellers and lay historians of hamlets nestled along the canals that are IV had constructed by Dutch engineers near the end of the 16th century. Known more formally as the Marais Poitevin, this land stretched out between La Rochelle and Niort is little more than a cup in the French landscape, a rural, clock-roads France that has gracefully aged into the 20th century, suffering only the most modest scars of modernity. The Angelus still chimes from the church bells each morning, each night, calling the faithful to prayer, even though many villages must share parish priests. Roads have placed the canals as the essential thor-

oughfare, yet sheep and cows, lambs and beef cattle are still herded into the flat-bottomed boats for the trip from barn to pasture, rich parcels of flat land surrounded by the labyrinth of canals.

The locals here practice mixed farming. Homemade roadside signs lead travelers to sources of goat cheese and garlic, melons and the tender white beans known as *mojettes*. The canals offer a bounty of fish, from eels to giant carp, black bass and perch, and wild sorrel, fennel, asparagus and blackberries grow along the poplar-lined banks. The mis-

The gastronomy of the Marais Poitevin matches the gentle landscape, with waterside cafes dotting roadsides and waterways, each displaying the same specifically local fare.

ty land rich with corn and sunflowers attracts game, from ducks to wild pigeon, pheasant and rabbit. Even *ragoutin*, or nutria, finds its way to the table in form of a rich, meaty pâté.

For travelers, there is everything to do and nothing at all. Boatmen and women, like Dolores Prat, dispense local recipes and travel advice, and describe the past so vividly that one can envision the *monseigneur* in flowing robes traveling down the canal to bless groups of schoolchildren lined along the port.

Amusements are quiet ones. The independent, and energetic, travelers can venture on their own to rent boats by the hour, stopping to picnic in the calm, misty pastures. Hiking, as well as biking, are popular, made all the easier by well-marked trails.

For motorists, the departmental roads — do not miss the drive east from Coulon along D123 — provide glimpses of fairy-tale cottages with bright blue shutters, and gardens cluttered with a multicolored array of dahlias and tall hollyhocks.

The gastronomy matches the gentle landscape, with *guinguettes*, or waterside cafes, dotting roadsides and waterways, each displaying the same litany of specifically local fare, a cuisine that is basic and simple, pure honest country.

Cooks here use garlic in quantity, and in winter tiny sprigs of gentle winter garlic appear on the tables, served most often with roast chevreau, or young goat, a moist and subtle local delicacy.

Eels and land snails — uncommon fare no matter where you may be — are served in the most elegant of forms. The tiny, spaghetti-like eels known as *piéales* appear for just a few weeks from mid-January to March, when they are cooked in garlic and oil and served piping hot.

At the Hotel Restaurant du Marais, Dolores Prat's home base, the simple cooking typifies the area. Garlic offers a gentle boost to the modest fare: It is scattered in the tender green cabbage that is part of a generous platter of *croustade*; it appears in the succulent and delicate eel stew, *anguille à la maréchale*, and seems right at home with the giant bowls of *mojettes*, cooked long and slow, smothered with tomatoes and fat chunks of carrot.

Perhaps the area's brightest and tidiest old-fashioned restaurant is Les Mangeux du Lumas, which translates as the snail eaters, in the village of La Garette, where each house has two fronts, one facing the canal, the other facing the road. Here the deliciously tender *petit gris* snails, known as *lumas*, are a favorite local treat, prepared in three different ways: bathed in cream, in butter and in the local aperitif, Pineau des Charentes.

It is also the place to feast on *mojettes*: Here they come in two versions, in a salad blending warm beans and sautéed duck gizzards, and as a side dish to the moist and delicate sautéed fresh ham that tastes the way I think fresh ham should, that is, like pork on its way to being ham. With the cuisine, drink the light red wine of Haut-Poitou.

Les Mangeux du Lumas, La Garette, 79720 Sansais par Fontenay; tel: 49.33.93.42. Closed Monday dinner and Tuesday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. Menus from 65 to 195 francs. A la carte, 150 francs, not including wine.

Hotel Restaurant du Marais, 79210 Arcais; tel: 49.35.37.08. Credit card: Visa. Menus from 50 to 120 francs. A la carte, 120 francs, not including wine.

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An explosively bright colour story as London Fashion says "all change"

As the overseas press and influential buyers converge on London for the start of London Fashion Week, when the wraps come off designer collections for spring/summer '88, the shops are full of the best of British and international fashion for this autumn.

It's a particularly exciting season, full of drama and change with an explosively bright colour story along with the chic pales; a new short skirt providing a lively alternative to the longer hemline, and a vivacious silhouette of swinging volume complementing the straight and narrow path.

The two young royals, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York continue to wave the British flag as do some of our best and most innovative shops.

Lucienne Phillips at 89 Knightsbridge is a Frenchwoman who has done more than her fair share of putting the top British designers on the London map, including a royal favourite the Scots Alistair Blair, extremely popular with Americans too. With her flair and instinct for the important names, the shop is crammed full of not only Blair, but Jean Muir, Jasper Conran, Victor Edelstein, Salmon & Greene, Gina Frattini, Jean and Martin Pallant, Thomas Starzewski, Judy Mott, a new name, and Penny Green, whose theatrical influences are to be found exclusively here. The Muir collection is brought in depth as her loyal customers know only too well, and the Blair resortwear silks, the Edelstein couture ballgowns as well as the Jasper Conran short evening dresses are already this season's best-sellers.

Browns, the shop that like Topsy just grew and grew and



Guy Laroche's ballerina ballgown with 50's sweetheart neckline and a skirt of diamante tulle.

some noticeable firsts including the designer who put shape back into fashion with such devastating effect, Azze-dine Alaia. Just opened is the Byblos shop at Browns, as well as Comme Des Garçons for women and Homme Plus for men, just down the road at 59 Brook St. The absolute cream of directional fashion is here, including Montana, Gaultier, Donna Karan, Riffa Orzbek (the latest darling on the English fashion scene), Romeo Gigli, the inspired young name from Italy, Jasper Conran as well as the favourites like Sonia Rykiel and Missoni.

Joseph is a Frenchman who has also done an enormous amount to bring the best of British and French fashion to this country. "My shops and restaurants are a whole attitude to living", he says and certainly one can go through the whole day wearing his own perfume. And shopping at either his designer shops including Kenzo: a new one has just opened in New York; Joseph Bis, where the clothes are young, witty, easy to wear, and Joseph Tricot, with knits that can be either sporty or classic, its image easily changed. "London is very buzzy and full of spirit" and certainly he will be adding to it this Sunday evening when he takes over the Brompton Arcade for a party for friends, press and clients.

London is particularly

strong in special looks shopping, such as the famous floppy and uncrushable pleated and frilled dresses at Lady Dale Tryon's shop, Kanga, 8 Beauchamp Place. Two strong fashion stories predominate here, the Russian folkloric feeling in vibrant jewel colours, full of styling details like toggles, side buttoning, and frog closing. The other romantic look is influenced by the painter Klimt and looks fragile in pale turquoises and cinnamons, with sequin jewel trim. Huge hair bows, the necessary autumn accessory are made up in all the fabrics in the shop to go with your dress. How sensible.

Also in this most famous of shopping streets, at no. 51, is Shirin, whose black and white sophisticated interior is the perfect foil for chic cashmeres. In neutrals of grey, black navy and cream with a joyful red, the classics are reworked with a fashion hand and the fashion, elegantly chic. Shawls, wider leg trousers, wrap V neck tops, tunic tops to go over straight dresses, skirts, sarong wraps, bi-colour sportier styles, and a discreet diamante scattering on tops and skirts, plus hip bands sparkling with a band of diamante, are all eminently desirable. Shirin owns her own factories and everything is made in Scotland.

London is well known for knitwear, and a new shop at 28 St. Christopher's Place has just opened specialising in wondrous handknits. Moussie (another shop is in Walton St, is a delight of picture hand knits, fashionable Tyrolean looks, classical styles, like a chic 50's navy short card with white buttons, cuff and collar, and witty patterns like the ski sweater with a postcard for you to have your own message stitched in. A particularly lovely style is the alphabet sweater, each letter surrounded by delicate floral embroid-

ery. A mini selection for children including a tiny mouse design: some skirts: Vivella blouses and lace collars, both old and new, complement the knits.

Leather is another favourite with London shoppers and aficionados will be pleased to know of a new resource.

Arabesque at 156 Walton St, is the sole stockist of some extremely unusual leather looks, designed by Penny Howson, whose exotic influence, living as she does in Mauritius, is much in evidence. Here everything is elaborate and mostly one offs, including ostrich leather skirts and jacket, elephant trimmed trousers, jacket and bustier, the little black leather dress detailed with swirls of snake-skin rosettes, and lots of appliques, snakeskins and unusual leather and colour mixes. Also here, African bead jewellery and sensational Yemenite jewellery.



Casual chic, cashmere textured ribbed trousers, matching long line sweater with textured sleeves and multi colour striped shawl.

Autumn at Shirin. Leather with a difference is also the trademark of Cibi, a family owned business at 49 Beauchamp Place. A treasure trove, crammed full of riches,

it specialises in natural fabrics, and if you want something different this is the place to come. Much of the business is made to measure and customers can have any modifications they want. Unusual, the new chameleon leather that changes colour, and stunning, the full length black leather trench.

There's some leather too at Evocative, the recently opened boutique at 6 Upper Grosvenor St. The top end of French and Italian ready to wear and couture is here, including silks, pure wools and cashmeres. Everything is made to measure and special, be it in fabric, quality or design. There will be a fashion show this Sunday at tea-time at the Dorchester Hotel. Many of the suits and dresses are lightweight to suit their international clientele and the haute couture eveningwear is lavish.

Nothing comes more lavish than the furs from Colman Links, at 241 Brompton Rd. By appointment to their Majesties the Queen and the Queen Mother since 1955, Mr Links took over the business from his father when he was 20. Always a bespoke company, "fashion in furs" he says "evolves from the couture world." An expansive export business has been built up to compensate for the seasonal aspect of the business. "Mink" he says "still dominates everything," although he admits to a particular fondness for Chinchilla.

Just down the road at no. 229, is Sun and Snow, and you will find everything here, whether you are a serious or fun skier. All the staff are experienced not only in the fashion angle but also the equipment and the shop is an explosion of hot colour like magenta and yellow as well as the delicious pales that look so good in the sun reflected snow. Top labels like Head, Kilby and Vogner are here.

Head to toe dressing but with a difference, is also the hallmark of the Guy Laroche boutique at 33 Brook St. The French designer's autumn collection is here in depth, from the tailored chic suits to the hot colour red, green and pur-

ple coats to the stunning evening short and long ballgowns. A strong fashion story is here, including designer tartans, short evening taffeta and the pale autumn colours of pink and soft green looking just as good as the rich reds, browns and navy of the daywear. Every kind of accessory (except shoes) is also sold.



Strapless glamour from Guy Laroche, with a short skirt of ruffles.

Also with a taste of French dressing, but from the South of France, is Tiktiner, whose shop at 119 New Bond St, carries the entire collection, across the board and in depth: from daywear to flirty evenings. There's easy coordination and sensational coats amongst a shop full of goodies.

London is also having a love affair with all things Italian, including Christina at Brompton Road, just opposite Harrods. Beneath the magnificent chandeliers are sophisticated and spectacular daywear and glamorous couture ballgowns. There is usually just one style of everything, allowing three weeks for made to measure. All the labels are from Milan and Rome and are exclusive to the shop. Lots of choice, each outfit more desirable than the one before. It's Italian too for the

Stefano shop in Knights Arcade, specialising in top quality clothes for the business man. There's silks, cashmeres and superfine wools, for suits both made to measure and off the peg, with the Brioni suits selling here for 40 per cent less than in the States.

Benni at 5 Williams St specialises in Italian bags, and aims to have things that can not be found anywhere else in London. This ranges from sporty holdalls and light luggage such as the Redwall collection of holdalls in an indestructible waterproof fabric ideal for travelling, and available in chic checks and paisleys, to sophisticated snakeskins and suede bags lavishly embroidered. There are no repeats and new styles are constantly coming in, like the lovely bag that can be transformed into a muff. Belts, scarves and separates that make up a dress look, round out the bags.

At Arabesque 12 Motcomb St, French labels like the classical David Fernet range of trousers, skirts, dresses and jackets hang next to the elegant silks of French label Madame de Saint Gils and the exclusive Spanish name Purificacion Garcia. This small but elegant shop is for the self assured, confident and travelled customer and nothing will suit her better than the exclusive angora and wool capes, jackets and skirts in winter whites and trimmed with fox tails by Veruscka for Brava Designs Ltd.

Yvette at 71 Knightsbridge believes in a mix of the best of labels, be they French, Italian or English. The shop is very large and the choice is enormous, from short flirty strapless ballgowns for the younger customer to the elaborate jewelled couture evening gowns. The selection is full of glamour and style and you can get the talented Benny Ong label here.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	
Amgen	244.75	244.00	244.00	+0.75	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	198,700,000
NYSE prev. close	2,151.50
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	198,700,000
NYSE prev. close	2,151.50
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	198,700,000
NYSE prev. close	2,151.50
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	198,700,000
NYSE prev. close	2,151.50
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	198,700,000
NYSE prev. close	2,151.50

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	2151.50	2148.00	2148.00	-3.50
NYSE	2151.50	2148.00	2148.00	-3.50
NYSE	2151.50	2148.00	2148.00	-3.50
NYSE	2151.50	2148.00	2148.00	-3.50
NYSE	2151.50	2148.00	2148.00	-3.50

Thursdays NYSE Closing	
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00

AMEX Diary	
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00

NASDAQ Index	
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00

AMEX Most Actives	
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00

NYSE Diary	
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00
NYSE	2148.00

Dow Jones Averages	
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00
Dow Jones	2148.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
S&P	2148.00
S&P	2148.00
S&P	2148.00
S&P	2148.00
S&P	2148.00
S&P	2148.00

NASDAQ Diary	
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00
NASDAQ	2148.00

AMEX Stock Index	
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00
AMEX	2148.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Resumes Sharp Slide

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Thursday as weakness in the dollar and bond markets sent buyers — still nervous from Tuesday's 91.55 point drop — to the sidelines. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 34.44 at 2,151.64, recovering somewhat from a 34-point decline it posted less than an hour before the closing bell.

"The market is in the throes of a correction process," said Monte Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Corp. "It looks ahead and sees an exaggerated shadow of rising interest rates and inflation clouding the horizon."

Broad-market indicators also slipped. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 2.23 to 176.32. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index declined 4.38 to 314.16. The price of an average share fell 50 cents.

Losing issues outstripped advancing ones 1,181-399 among the 1,984 issues traded.

Volume totaled 1,997 million shares, compared with 1,663 million in the previous session.

Stocks drifted with modest losses in the morning but selling accelerated at midday when the dollar and bond prices slipped. The weakness spread to stock index futures, where premiums shrank enough to make it profitable for traders to buy the futures and sell the underlying cash stocks.

The Dow hovered just above 2500 for most of the afternoon as investors watched to see if a

drop below that century mark might set off even more aggressive selling.

"People have made profits and they figure, 'I better protect what I have,'" Mr. Gordon said.

But Peter Furness, managing director in equity trading at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. said, "Fear is starting to build but there's no panic selling yet."

He said that "if earnings from companies like the Texas Instruments, the Merck or the IBM are at all disappointing, the market will give them no quarter."

One optimistic note was sounded by Salomon Brothers Inc.'s asset allocation committee, led by chief economist Henry Kaufman, which predicted Thursday that the global bull market will continue into 1988 following recent corrections.

On the trading floor, Centene Energy was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1 1/2 to 164.4. Limited Inc. followed, falling 1 1/2 to 29.4. Gap Inc. fell 2 1/2 to 32.4. Sears sold 1 1/2 to 48 1/2. J.C. Penney was down 2 1/2 to 56 1/2. The retailers reported modest September sales gains.

Ford was the third-most active issue, slipping 1 1/2 to 94 1/2. It boosted its quarterly dividend by 33 percent and approved a 2-for-1 stock split contingent on shareholders approving an increase in the number of shares.

Cummins Engine fell 2 1/2 to 78 after falling 2 Wednesday when it said that it may report a third-quarter loss.

NYSE Resumes Sharp Slide

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Thursday as weakness in the dollar and bond markets sent buyers — still nervous from Tuesday's 91.55 point drop — to the sidelines. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 34.44 at 2,151.64, recovering somewhat from a 34-point decline it posted less than an hour before the closing bell.

"The market is in the throes of a correction process," said Monte Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Corp. "It looks ahead and sees an exaggerated shadow of rising interest rates and inflation clouding the horizon."

Broad-market indicators also slipped. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 2.23 to 176.32. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index declined 4.38 to 314.16. The price of an average share fell 50 cents.

Losing issues outstripped advancing ones 1,181-399 among the 1,984 issues traded.

Volume totaled 1,997 million shares, compared with 1,663 million in the previous session.

Stocks drifted with modest losses in the morning but selling accelerated at midday when the dollar and bond prices slipped. The weakness spread to stock index futures, where premiums shrank enough to make it profitable for traders to buy the futures and sell the underlying cash stocks.

The Dow hovered just above 2500 for most of the afternoon as investors watched to see if a

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(Continued on next page)

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

P

45	25% PHH	1.06 - 2.8	16	187	39%	38%	39% - 40%
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		S.		M.		W.		Th.		Fr.		Sa.		Su.	
St. Louis	370	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Paul	360	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Peter	350	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Joseph	340	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Anthony	330	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Francis	320	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Charles	310	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Ignace	300	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Mary	290	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Ann	280	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Elizabeth	270	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Rose	260	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Clare	250	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Agnes	240	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Vincent	230	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. James	220	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. John	210	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Peter	200	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Paul	190	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Mary	180	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Ann	170	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Elizabeth	160	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Rose	150	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Clare	140	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Agnes	130	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Vincent	120	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. James	110	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. John	100	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Peter	90	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Paul	80	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Mary	70	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Ann	60	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Elizabeth	50	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Rose	40	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Clare	30	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Agnes	20	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. Vincent	10	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
St. James	0	14	25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

London municipalities

	oct. 8	Previous	High	Low
Metric ton				
120	154.00	152.80	152.40	154.00
130	162.50	162.00	162.40	162.50
140	169.40	168.80	169.40	169.40
150	172.40	172.00	172.20	172.40
160	177.40	176.20	176.80	177.40
170	181.7	181.7	182.20	181.7
180	184.00	184.00	184.20	184.00
Units of 20 tons				
10	1.199	1.183	1.181	1.182
20	1.209	1.213	1.213	1.214
30	1.229	1.233	1.233	1.234
40	1.249	1.253	1.253	1.254
50	1.269	1.273	1.273	1.274
60	1.289	1.293	1.293	1.294
70	1.314	1.318	1.318	1.319
80	1.334	1.338	1.338	1.339
Units of 10 tons				
10	1.075	1.065	1.070	1.072
20	1.085	1.079	1.084	1.082
30	1.095	1.089	1.094	1.092
40	1.105	1.101	1.103	1.102
50	1.115	1.111	1.113	1.112
60	1.125	1.121	1.123	1.122
70	1.135	1.131	1.133	1.132
80	1.145	1.141	1.143	1.142
Metric ton				
10	1.075	1.065	1.070	1.072
20	1.085	1.079	1.084	1.082
30	1.095	1.089	1.094	1.092
40	1.105	1.101	1.103	1.102
50	1.115	1.111	1.113	1.112
60	1.125	1.121	1.123	1.122
70	1.135	1.131	1.133	1.132
80	1.145	1.141	1.143	1.142
Metric ton				
10	1.075	1.065	1.070	1.072
20	1.085	1.079	1.084	1.082
30	1.095	1.089	1.094	1.092
40	1.105	1.101	1.103	1.102
50	1.115	1.111	1.113	1.112
60	1.125	1.121	1.123	1.122
70	1.135	1.131	1.133	1.132
80	1.145	1.141	1.143	1.142

Dividend

Company	Per A	STOCK SPLIT
Pirated Financial Corp.—34		USUAL
A.L. Laboratories	9	100
Rite Aid Corp.	9	100
Winn-Dixie Stores	9	100
5-annual; 10-monthly; 4-quarterly		
Source: UPI.		

U.S. Treasury

	Discount	Bid	Offer
3-month bill	6.69	6.67	6.70
6-month bill	7.28	7.26	7.30
1-year bill	7.60	7.58	
		Bid	Offer
46-yr. bond	90 12/32	90 15/32	
Source: Salomon Brothers.			

S&P 100

Spot Commodities

Oct. 8

Per Pay Rec

10-30 10-16

10-24 10-19

1-21 1-14

10-30 10-16

10-24 10-19

1-21 1-14

10-30 10-16

10-24 10-19

1-21 1-14

10-30 10-16

10-24 10-19

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10-24 10-19

1-21 1-14

10-30 10-16

10-24 10-19

1-21 1-14

10-30 10-16

10-24 10-19

1-21 1-14

10-30 10-16

10-24 10-19

1-21 1-14

Oct. 8

Today Prev.

Aluminum, lb 0.93 1.28

Coffee, lb 1.03 1.02

Copper electrolytic, lb 39 1/2 39 1/2

Iron FOB, ton 21 1/2 21 1/2

Lead, lb 1.4 1.4

Principals, yd 0.95 0.95

Silver, Troy oz 24.55 24.55

Steel (hotrolled), ton 47.00 47.00

Steel (screw), ton 47 1/2 47 1/2

Tin, lb 1.14 1.14

Zinc, lb 1.10 1.10

Source: AP.

Company Profits

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

France

1st Half

Profits

1987

1,290

1986

649.0

United States

Allied Bankshares

3rd Quarter

Net Income

1987

1.71

1986

1.73

Results

EC ministers could not agree last month where the ax should fall — 30 million tons of excess capacity and 80,000 jobs must go — and decided to seek guidance from a panel of three men with proven records in business or politics.

Jacques Mayoux, former head of the French steel company Sacilor and honorary president of the Société Générale bank, said in Paris that he had accepted a job on the panel.

The sources said others who had been proposed were a former West German economic minister, Hans Friderichs, and the president of the Italian nuclear energy agency ENEA, Umberto Colombo.

Italian industry sources said Mr. Colombo was willing to accept the job. Mr. Friderichs was not available for comment.

Ministers are under pressure from steel companies and labor unions to extend a system of production quotas that guarantees companies a share of a dwindling market for at least three more years.

But the EC industry commissioner, Karl Heinz Narjes, says he may get rid of the quota system at the end of the year unless companies come up with firm commitments to cut capacity by Nov. 30.

Steelmakers, particularly in West Germany, Italy, Belgium and France, say the market is not ready for free competition because it has been hit by the fall in the value of the dollar and Third World competition.

Certain statistical data is missing from this edition because of technical problems. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

New York Times Service

DALLAS — Seven Texas businessmen have been indicted by a federal grand jury here on charges of participating in a plan that gained more than \$100 million from five savings and loan associations through the use of allegedly fraudulent real-estate loans.

Four of the thrift institutions, in Texas, have been closed by federal regulators, while the one in Arkansas remains open.

The indictments, handed down Wednesday, result from a four-year investigation that has produced 92 convictions. They are considered a precursor of results from a similar inquiry, begun in August by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, into the Texas S&L industry. The FBI is looking into more than 20 S&Ls that are believed to have been similarly damaged by fraudulent transactions and willful mismanagement.

If convicted on all charges in the 88-count indictment, the men face prison sentences ranging from 38 to 356 years and fines of \$62,000 to \$14,000. The indictment also asks that five of the defendants be forced to forfeit \$12 million to \$40 million in cash, which they are accused of having acquired illegally.

Saturday
in the Trib.

Get
Friday's
Closing
Prices.

Options		Oct. 8	
W. German Mark—25,000 marks, cents per mark			
Strikes	Call—Bids	Put—Bids	
	Oct 8	Oct 8	Dec
90.00	2.55	2.25	0.83
90.50	2.50	2.20	0.83
91.00	2.45	2.15	0.83
91.50	2.40	2.10	0.83
92.00	2.35	2.05	0.83
92.50	2.30	2.00	0.83
93.00	2.25	1.95	0.83
93.50	2.20	1.90	0.83
94.00	2.15	1.85	0.83
94.50	2.10	1.80	0.83
95.00	2.05	1.75	0.83
95.50	2.00	1.70	0.83
96.00	1.95	1.65	0.83
96.50	1.90	1.60	0.83
97.00	1.85	1.55	0.83
97.50	1.80	1.50	0.83
98.00	1.75	1.45	0.83
98.50	1.70	1.40	0.83
99.00	1.65	1.35	0.83
99.50	1.60	1.30	0.83
100.00	1.55	1.25	0.83
100.50	1.50	1.20	0.83
101.00	1.45	1.15	0.83
101.50	1.40	1.10	0.83
102.00	1.35	1.05	0.83
102.50	1.30	1.00	0.83
103.00	1.25	0.95	0.83
103.50	1.20	0.90	0.83
104.00	1.15	0.85	0.83
104.50	1.10	0.80	0.83
105.00	1.05	0.75	0.83
105.50	1.00	0.70	0.83
106.00	0.95	0.65	0.83
106.50	0.90	0.60	0.83
107.00	0.85	0.55	0.83
107.50	0.80	0.50	0.83
108.00	0.75	0.45	0.83
108.50	0.70	0.40	0.83
109.00	0.65	0.35	0.83
109.50	0.60	0.30	0.83
110.00	0.55	0.25	0.83
110.50	0.50	0.20	0.83
111.00	0.45	0.15	0.83
111.50	0.40	0.10	0.83
112.00	0.35	0.05	0.83
112.50	0.30	0.00	0.83
113.00	0.25	0.00	0.83
113.50	0.20	0.00	0.83
114.00	0.15	0.00	0.83
114.50	0.10	0.00	0.83
115.00	0.05	0.00	0.83
115.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
116.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
116.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
117.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
117.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
118.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
118.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
119.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
119.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
120.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
120.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
121.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
121.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
122.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
122.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
123.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
123.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
124.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
124.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
125.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
125.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
126.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
126.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
127.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
127.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
128.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
128.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
129.00	0.00	0.00	0.83
129.50	0.00	0.00	0.83
130.00	0.00	0.00	0.83

Oct. 8			
Close	Ash	Previous	
100	1204.00	1195.00	
100	1118.00	1121.50	
100	1165.00	1169.00	
100	1142.50	1147.00	
100	1163.00	1166.00	
100	1139.00	1142.00	
100	1142.00	1147.00	
100	304.50	307.00	
100	304.50	307.00	
100	321.00	323.50	
100	321.00	323.50	
100	748.00	n.a.	
100	755.00	n.a.	
100	468.00	467.50	
100	463.00	471.50	

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ford Raises Dividend, Splits Stock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday that it was raising its quarterly stock dividend to \$1 a share in the fourth quarter from 75 cents and that its board had approved a 2-for-1 stock split.

The dividend increase is Ford's fifth in just over four years and reflects the No. 2 automaker's record-breaking profitability this year, the company said.

"The substantial dividend increase recognizes the strong improvement this year in the company's underlying profitability," it said. "In the first half of 1987, Ford earned record profits of \$3 billion, an increase of 65 percent from the same period in 1986."

Ford's stock fell 87.5 cents in active trading to close at \$94.50 on the New York Stock Exchange.

But analysts traced the decline to growing concerns that 1988 will be a tough year for the U.S. auto industry, noting that some portfolio managers are jettisoning the stock.

The run-up of interest rates could have a negative effect on consumers," said Joseph Phillips, an analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co. Ford, which has surpassed General Motors Corp. in profitability, said the dividend is payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 2.

The company said it would seek stockholder approval for an increase in authorized shares and a reduction of par value in order to double its amount of stock to shareholders of record Dec. 10.

In a related development, Nissan Motor Co. declined to confirm or

deny reports that it was preparing a cooperative venture with Ford in Europe.

The Japanese industrial daily, Nihon Kogyo Shinbun, reported that Nissan and Ford had agreed to start a feasibility study to jointly develop a four-wheel-drive car.

The newspaper said that the car would be produced at Nissan's Spanish subsidiary for sale through both companies' European networks.

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Aerospatiale, Hurt by Dollar, Records a Loss

Special to The Herald Tribune
PARIS — Blaming a lower dollar and stiff competition, France's state-owned aerospace group, Aerospatiale, said Thursday its loss grew to 203 million francs (\$33.4 million) in the first half of 1987 from 136 million francs a year earlier.

The company said sales in the period declined slightly to 10.87 billion francs, from 10.95 billion francs a year earlier.

Aerospatiale, which is part of the Airbus Industrie consortium, said it anticipated higher deliveries in the second half and that it expected to eliminate the loss for the year. In 1986, Aerospatiale reported a profit of 227 million francs.

"We're facing the full impact of the lower dollar," said Yvonne Courson, assistant finance director, noting that about 40 percent of Aerospatiale's orders are billed in dollars.

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A Smooth Transition Expected for Rockwell

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
Rockwell International Corp. has promoted Donald R. Beall to succeed Robert Anderson as chairman and chief executive in February at Mr. Anderson's request.

Mr. Anderson, 67 next month, will remain chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Beall, 48, has been Rockwell's president and chief operating officer since 1979. He will continue as president.

"We worked out this transition two or three years ago," Mr. Anderson said Wednesday. "Since Don and I have worked closely for almost 20 years, I think it will be a smooth transition."

Rockwell, headquartered in Fitchburg, is winding down its B-1 bomber program, which Mr. Anderson tenaciously pushed through to completion.

"It's a time of transition and new opportunities for Rockwell, with the caveat that it also leaves the company with uncertainty over where it is to go next," Wolfgang H. Demisch, aerospace analyst at the First Boston Corp. told The New York Times.

Noname Research Institute of London, which like its London sister firm, Nomura Securities Co. Ltd., is part of Nomura Securities Co. of Tokyo, has recruited Jan MacDougall as retail stores analyst and Rupert Symington to train as a brewer and leisure products analyst. Mr. MacDougall, 38, had been a director of Greenwell Montagu

Securities, where he had been senior analyst for the past nine years. Mr. Symington, 23, formerly worked in the corporate finance department of Leopold Joseph & Sons Ltd.

General Motors Europe, based in Zurich, has named Donald T. Sullivan as vice president for planning. Mr. Sullivan, 44, had been planning director for the Chevrolet division in the United States. He succeeds Donald G. Hedeen, 52, who is returning to the United States to direct the integration of GM's international operations.

Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. of Cupertino, California said Donald W. Brooks, 47, who led an unsuccessful attempt to take over the company, has resigned as president and chief executive. The acquisition of Fairchild, a unit of Schlumberger Ltd., by National Semiconductor Corp. of Santa Clara, California, is expected to be completed this week.

Arabian Shield Development Co. of Dallas and Dorchester Master Limited Partnership in Houston have sued Ray L. Hunt, the youngest son of the late billionaire H.R. Hunt, and Hunt Oil Co. for more than \$1 billion. The two companies accused Mr. Hunt of using "wrongful and illegal means" in 1981 to gain an oil concession contract from the government of Yemen, an allegation Mr. Hunt denied. The two suing companies said the contract was already theirs.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52		Close
High	Low					100s	High Low	

[illegible]

High Spin		Div.	Y.M.	P.E.	Sta.	High Low	Class	
Step	Low						Quest.	Chn.
46%	1	A-two pr			4	67%	110%	
38%	2	A-two pr			143	67%	110%	
38%	3	A-two pr	4.35	3.7	143	100%	110%	
38%	4	A-two pr	3.15		143	100%	110%	
38%	5	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
38%	6	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
38%	7	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
38%	8	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
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38%	84	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
38%	85	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
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38%	87	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
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38%	93	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
38%	94	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
38%	95	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
38%	96	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
38%	97	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
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38%	99	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	
38%	100	A-two pr	3.15	2.4	143	100%	110%	

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13%	22%	SSW	26%	26%	42%	46%	50%	54%	58%
14%	23%	SSW	27%	27%	43%	47%	51%	55%	59%
15%	24%	SSW	28%	28%	44%	48%	52%	56%	60%
16%	25%	SSW	29%	29%	45%	49%	53%	57%	61%
17%	26%	SSW	30%	30%	46%	50%	54%	58%	62%
18%	27%	SSW	31%	31%	47%	51%	55%	59%	63%
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21%	30%	SSW	34%	34%	50%	54%	58%	62%	66%
22%	31%	SSW	35%	35%	51%	55%	59%	63%	67%
23%	32%	SSW	36%	36%	52%	56%	60%	64%	68%
24%	33%	SSW	37%	37%	53%	57%	61%	65%	69%
25%	34%	SSW	38%	38%	54%	58%	62%	66%	70%
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35%	44%	SSW	48%	48%	64%	68%	72%	76%	80%
36%	45%	SSW	49%	49%	65%	69%	73%	77%	81%
37%	46%	SSW	50%	50%	66%	70%	74%	78%	82%
38%	47%	SSW	51%	51%	67%	71%	75%	79%	83%
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40%	49%	SSW	53%	53%	69%	73%	77%	81%	85%
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55%	64%	SSW	68%	68%	84%	88%	92%	96%	100%
56%	65%	SSW	69%	69%	85%	89%	93%	97%	
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62	29%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
64	30%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
66	31%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
68	32%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
70	33%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
72	34%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
74	35%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
76	36%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
78	37%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
80	38%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
82	39%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
84	40%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
86	41%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
88	42%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
90	43%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
92	44%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
94	45%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
96	46%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
98	47%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%
100	48%	CAK	16	284	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%

12th Month	Start	Div.	Ytd.	PE	30d	High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
10/1	5%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/2	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/3	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/4	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/5	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/6	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/7	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/8	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/9	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/10	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/11	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/12	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/13	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/14	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/15	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/16	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/17	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/18	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/19	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/20	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/21	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/22	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/23	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/24	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/25	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/26	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/27	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/28	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/29	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/30	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
10/31	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/1	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/2	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/3	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/4	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/5	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/6	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/7	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/8	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/9	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/10	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/11	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/12	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/13	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/14	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/15	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/16	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/17	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/18	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/19	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/20	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/21	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/22	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/23	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/24	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/25	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/26	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/27	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/28	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/29	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
11/30	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/1	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/2	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/3	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/4	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/5	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/6	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/7	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/8	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/9	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/10	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/11	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/12	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/13	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/14	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/15	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/16	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/17	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/18	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/19	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/20	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/21	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/22	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/23	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/24	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/25	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/26	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/27	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/28	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/29	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/30	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—
12/31	1%	Chow Enn	40	21	80	54%	61%	29	29	—

24%	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
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Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yr.	PE	P/E	Stk.	10yr	High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
16/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
17/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
18/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
19/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
20/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
21/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
22/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
23/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
24/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
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31/10	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
1/11	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
2/11	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
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16/2	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
17/2	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
18/2	49%	49%	Enbridge					304	8	77%	77%	77%	77%	
19/2	49%	49%	Enbridge											

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1976	67%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW	1976	25%	NEW
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ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 8th October 1987

Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of active quotations and active quotations. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

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	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	72
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- new yearly loss/p
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months/1
- dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 10% non-residence tax.
- dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken in latest dividend meeting.
- dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis with dividends in arrears.
- new issue in the past 12 months. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- next day delivery.
- price-earnings ratio.
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, stock dividend.
- stock split. Dividends begin with date of split.
- price-earnings ratio.
- dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimate cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- new yearly high
- trading history
- in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Insolvency Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
- when first listed.
- when listed.

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1996		1995		1994		1993		1992		1991		1990		1989		1988		1987		1986		1985		1984		1983		1982		1981		1980		1979		1978		1977		1976		1975		1974		1973		1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683	
1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

77	78.50	100	100	100	100
78	79.50	100	100	100	100
79	80.50	100	100	100	100
80	81.50	100	100	100	100
81	82.50	100	100	100	100
82	83.50	100	100	100	100
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146	147.50	100	100	100	100
147	148.50	100	100	100	100
148	149.50	100	100	100	100
149	150.50	100	100	100	100
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152	153.50	100	100	100	100
153	154.50	100	100	100	100
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175	176.50	100	100	100	100
176	177.50	100	100	100	100
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178	179.50	100	100	100	100
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180	181.50	100	100	100	100
181	182.50	100	100	100	100
182	183.50	100	100	100	100
183	184.50	100	100	100	100
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186	187.50	100	100	100	100
187	188.50	100	100	100	100
188	189.50	100	100	100	100
189	190.50	100	100	100	100
190	191.50	100	100	100	100
191	192.50	100	100	100	100
192	193.50	100	100	100	100
193	194.50	100	100	100	100
194	195.50	100	100	100	100
195	196.50	100	100	100	100
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197	198.50	100	100	100	100
198	199.50	100	100	100	100
199	200.50	100	100	100	100
200	201.50	100	100	100	100

151	152.50	100	100	100	100
152	153.50	100	100	100	100
153	154.50	100	100	100	100
154	155.50	100	100	100	100
155	156.50	100	100	100	100
156	157.50	100	100	100	100
157	158.50	100	100	100	100
158	159.50	100	100	100	100
159	160.50	100	100	100	100
160	161.50	100	100	100	100
161	162.50	100	100	100	100
162	163.50	100	100	100	100
163	164.50	100	100	100	100
164	165.50	100	100	100	100
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169	170.50	100	100	100	100
170	171.50	100	100	100	100
171	172.50	100	100	100	100
172	173.50	100	100	100	100
173	174.50	100	100	100	100
174	175.50	100	100	100	100
175	176.50	100	100	100	100
176	177.50	100	100	100	100
177	178.50	100	100	100	100
178	179.50	100	100	100	100
179	180.50	100	100	100	100
180	181.50	100	100	100	100
181	182.50	100	100	100	100
182	183.50	100	100	100	100
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184	185.50	100	100	100	100
185	186.50	100	100	100	100
186	187.50	100	100	100	100
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194	195.50	100	100	100	100
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197	198.50	100	100	100	100
198	199.50	100	100	100	100
199	200.50	100	100	100	100
200	201.50	100	100	100	100

151	152.50	100	100	100	100
152	153.50	100	100	100	100
153	154.50	100	100	100	100
154	155.50	100	100	100	100
155	156.50	100	100	100	100
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171	172.50	100	100	100	100
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174	175.50	100	100	100	100
175	176.50	100	100	100	100
176	177.50	100	100	100	100
177	178.50	100	100	100	100
178	179.50	100	100	100	100
179	180.50	100	100	100	100
180	181.50	100	100	100	100
181	182.50	100	100	100	100
182	183.50	100	100	100	100
183	184.50	100	100	100	100
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185	186.50	100	100	100	100
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194	195.50	100	100	100	100
195	196.50	100	100	100	100
196	197.50	100	100	100	100
197	198.50	100	100	100	100
198	199.50	100	100	100	100
199	200.50	100	100	100	100
200	201.50	100	100	100	100

151	152.50	100	100	100	100
152	153.50	100	100		

77-78	24	23-28	97.95	98
77-78	24	31-32	97.95	98
77-78	24	33-34	97.95	98
77-78	24	35-36	97.95	98
77-78	24	37-38	97.95	98
77-78	24	39-40	97.95	98
77-78	24	41-42	97.95	98
77-78	24	43-44	97.95	98
77-78	24	45-46	97.95	98
77-78	24	47-48	97.95	98
77-78	24	49-50	97.95	98
77-78	24	51-52	97.95	98
77-78	24	53-54	97.95	98
77-78	24	55-56	97.95	98
77-78	24	57-58	97.95	98
77-78	24	59-60	97.95	98
77-78	24	61-62	97.95	98
77-78	24	63-64	97.95	98
77-78	24	65-66	97.95	98
77-78	24	67-68	97.95	98
77-78	24	69-70	97.95	98
77-78	24	71-72	97.95	98
77-78	24	73-74	97.95	98
77-78	24	75-76	97.95	98
77-78	24	77-78	97.95	98
77-78	24	79-80	97.95	98
77-78	24	81-82	97.95	98
77-78	24	83-84	97.95	98
77-78	24	85-86	97.95	98
77-78	24	87-88	97.95	98
77-78	24	89-90	97.95	98
77-78	24	91-92	97.95	98
77-78	24	93-94	97.95	98
77-78	24	95-96	97.95	98
77-78	24	97-98	97.95	98
77-78	24	99-100	97.95	98

Floating-Rate Notes

[illegible]

Deutsche Marks

Issuer / Mkt.	Coupon	Maturity	Bid	Asked
Austria 98	4 1/2	7-8-02	97.50	98.00
Brazil 92 (Dom)	3.90%	5-12-02	97.00	97.50
Belgium 97 (Dom)	4%	2-28-02	100.00	100.00
Canada 95 1/2 (Dom)	4 1/2	2-10-02	97.75	99.00
C.D.E. 95	4 1/2	11-01	100.00	100.00
Credit Foncier 94 (Dom)	41/32	15-01	97.21	97.77
Cit 93	4 1/2	21-03	99.94	100.01
Denmark (Euros) 96	4.48%	7-8-02	97.25	97.99
Deutsche 97 (Dom)	4%	28-11	100.00	100.11
Eat 93 (Dom)	4%	2-22	100.00	100.00
Ireland 97 (Dom)	4%	12-01	99.62	99.67
Intrepid 2 7/8	4.675	6-4-03	97.71	97.74
Melland Ind (Dom)	4%	3-12	97.50	98.50
Jp Morgan 97 Cas	4%	27-11	97.25	97.25
Rentec 94 (Dom)	4.51%	1-10-03	94.50	95.25

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mark	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Cnt 77 Yen	2%	22-10	97.50 100.00
Cr Fender Aug 77 Yen	4%	28-02	100.00 108.10

E.C.U.			
Issuer/Mark	Coupon Next	Bid	Ask
Cr Fender 94 (Ecu)	2%	18-11	100.00 100.10
Cr Fender 96 (Ecu)	6%	16-10	97.50 100.10
Cr Fender 95 (Ecu)	6%	15-10	97.50 100.10
Eac 93 (Ecu)	7%	26-10	97.50 99.25
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7%	28-10	97.50 99.25
Italy 92	7%	30-12	97.50 99.25

Pounds Sterling

Country/Inst.	Common Name	Wkt	Asht	Est 93 (Ecu)	7	30-16	99.28	99.29
Liberty Nat 91 Gb		18.08	21-12	99.47	99.52			
Liberty Nat 93 Gb		10.47	04-01	99.45	99.50			
Liberty Nat 92/98 Gb		9%	15-10	99.37	99.43			
				Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7%	28-18	99.20	99.25
				Italy 92	7%	30-12	99.53	99.53

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd
London

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls With Stocks and Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar fell against major currencies Thursday as investors liquidated dollar-denominated stock and bond holdings, dealers said.

The dollar had already declined in European trading, where concern is mounting over the effect of growing interest-rate differentials on the U.S. currency and stocks.

Investors believe that U.S. interest rates will have to increase in response to rising rates elsewhere, attract investors into dollar assets. But higher rates tend to depress corporate earnings, and thus stock prices as well as bond prices. "With the U.S. stock, bond, and futures markets down, people are sitting very nervous," said Roman Yank, director of the futures and options division for Credit Suisse. They're moving their funds out of U.S. instruments and in many cases buying assets in other currencies.

4-1 Money Supply Fell 3.7 Billion in Week

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of U.S. money supply, fell 3.7 billion to a seasonally adjusted 751.5 billion in the week ended Sept. 28, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised down to 755.2 billion from 755.3 billion. M-1 includes currency in circulation, travelers' checks and checking deposits.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.6200	1.6200
Swiss franc	1.4800	1.4800
Japanese yen	141.80	141.80
British pound	1.5180	1.5180
French franc	6.5400	6.5400

Source: Reuters

The British pound rose to \$1.6485 from \$1.6432.

Dealers in Japan and Europe attributed the dollar's overseas decline to reports that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, had predicted further weakening of the U.S. currency.

James Vick, a Manufacturers Hanover Trust vice president, noted that the dollar was under pressure from the Fed's negative projection for the currency, contained in remarks made in the Oct. 27 issue of Fortune magazine.

U.S. Bonds Decline on Speculation That Fed Is Tightening

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. government bonds dropped Thursday by about 1/4 point, undermined by a growing view that the Federal Reserve has begun tightening its monetary policy, dealers said.

Dealers backed their argument by pointing to a persistently higher demand for federal funds, the reserves that banks trade among themselves. Funds closed at 7.50 percent, above Wednesday's average of 7.30 percent.

The high level of discount window borrowings, running at \$726 million daily in the week ended Wednesday, seemed to confirm a higher level for fed funds, some analysts said. They said the higher amount of borrowings indicates that the central bank is being stingy with reserves in the open market.

N.Z. Dollar At Record High

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The New Zealand dollar climbed to a record 66.83 U.S. cents on Thursday and some banks rationed foreign banknotes as the public rushed to buy foreign currencies at their new cheap rates.

The dollar later eased to 66.82 U.S. cents at the close, in heavy trading. Only strong selling from Japan stopped it from climbing higher, dealers said.

The New Zealand dollar has risen 30 percent since March 1985, when it was allowed to float at the rate of 44.44 U.S. cents. The Labor government, which devalued the dollar by 20 percent in July 1984 when it came to power, has said it will not intervene in market forces.

(UPI, Reuters)

The combination of Greenspan's prediction and another bad day on the stock market was damaging for the dollar, he said.

In London, the dollar drifted to 1.8230 Deutsche marks from 1.8260 DM on Wednesday and to 144.95 yen from 145.65.

The pound rose to \$1.6420 from \$1.6405.

In sterling trading, dealers said a speech by Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, on Thursday contained no surprises.

The pound closed unchanged at 73.3 on its trade-weighted index.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.8227 DM in Frankfurt, down from 1.8255 on Wednesday, and at 6.0750 French francs in Paris, down from 6.0780.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5200 Swiss francs, down from 1.5240.

(UPI, Reuters)

Spotlight on U.S. Rates as Inflation Fears Persist
Discount Hike Is Predicted

WASHINGTON — The half-point rise in U.S. banks' prime rate this week has increased speculation that the Federal Reserve might push interest rates higher with a hike in its discount rate, economists say.

It would be logical for the U.S. central bank to raise the rate it charges commercial banks for loans, they said. But several added that such a step is not necessarily imminent.

"A good case could be made for a discount rate rise," said Lyle Gramley, a former Fed governor who is now with the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

A higher discount rate would restrain the money supply and thus signal determination to snuff out rising fears of inflation.

The Fed said the main reason for the last discount rate rise, to 6 percent from 5.5 percent on Sept. 4, was to calm these fears.

Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, has said he sees no fundamental signs of inflation taking hold again, but suggests that he is willing to raise rates again to dampen inflationary expectations.

U.S. economic expansion, in its 59th month, shows signs of strengthening as manufacturing recovers from a slump. In the first eight months of 1987 prices have risen at an annual rate of 5.1 percent, after 1.1 percent in 1986.

Mr. Gramley said that the slight heating up "poses the serious possibility that inflation could begin to worsen in the not too distant future and that it could be a serious problem in six months."

Mr. Greenspan, in a recent television appearance, said: "If we can just basically calibrate a small rise, such as the way it was done the

other day, it's quite conceivable we could just prevent that type of problem from arising, and that would be the end of it."

West Germany is raising its market interest rates, and Japan is under pressure to do so, as domestic inflation fears accelerate. But higher rates in these countries would attract funds away from dollar investments. The Fed would have to follow suit, or see the dollar slide.

"I think the question is when, not whether," the Fed will raise the discount rate, said Martin Regalia, director of research and economics at the National Council of Savings Institutions.

But Jude Wanniski, president of Polyconomics, said: "I don't expect a discount rate increase. There is no reason for it."

The Fed may not move on the discount rate even with higher interest rates in West Germany and Japan, according to Mr. Wanniski. He said the Fed would consider the gold price as well as exchange rates, and would not raise the discount rate if gold stays stable against the dollar.

Mr. Gramley said that while expansion of exports remains basically stable, growth of imports has been vigorous as foreign manufactured and semimanufactured goods flow in to meet the strong demand from domestic consumers.

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jumped to 9.70 percent from a 9.51 percent average at Wednesday's auction, and fell 31/32 point in price to 98 31/32.

"Anyone who bought those issues is under water," said one analyst. "They tend to do worse than other issues that are already placed."

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SPORTS

Giants Even NL Series at 1-1, Twins Win AL Opener

Gaetti's 2 Homers Defeat Alexander and Tigers' Pitching

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minnesota Twins were decided underdogs in the American League Championship Series but Wednesday night they rose up and did what seemed impossible — they beat Doyle Alexander and the Detroit Tigers in the first game, 8-5.

Alexander, who was 9-0 for Detroit after he was acquired in August from Atlanta, allowed two bases-empty home runs to Gary Gaetti, although it was the eighth inning that became his undoing when the Twins scored four times.

The right-hander, who fell behind 4-1 before the Tigers gave him a 5-4 lead in the eighth, did not make it to the finish. He gave up a double to Kirby Puckett that tied the game, and then he was done.

But the decisive hits were delivered by Don Baylor, the former Yankee, who lined a bases-loaded single off Willie Hernandez to make the score 6-5, and Tom Brunson, whose double to left-center with the bases loaded sent in two more.

The runs were set up by faulty pitching. Rookie Mike Henneman, who followed Alexander, was unable to put the ball over the plate. He walked Kent Hrbek intentionally, then walked Gaetti on five pitches to lead the bases.

Sparky Anderson, the Tigers' manager, moved quickly to bring in Hernandez, a veteran, even though Henneman had been his most effective pitcher out of the bullpen. But the move failed.

Jeff Reardon followed the Minnesota starter, Frank Viola, in the eighth and was credited with the victory. He struck out the side in the ninth with two runners on base.

Tom Kelly, the Minnesota manager, might have waited too long before removing Viola from the game. He had survived a difficult seventh inning, leading the bases with no outs but holding the Tigers to just one run. He was still allowed to begin the eighth, and it was obvious by then that he had little left.

Viola walked Kirk Gibson on a full count, then gave up a double to Alan Trammell into the right-center gap before Kelly finally summoned Reardon from the bullpen.

But the damage had been done. Dave Bergman, batting for Larry Herndon, lofted a fly ball to center field that drove in Gibson. Puckett probably never attempted a play at the plate since it allowed Trammell to tag and go to third. He scored easily for the 5-4 lead on Chet Lemon's sacrifice fly near the right-field line.

It held up only until the eighth, though, when Alexander suddenly became fallible.

The Tigers began the night as decided favorites in the playoff, but it was the Twins who struck first.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

with Gaetti, arguably their most important player this season. Gaetti, who drove in 109 runs to lead the team, took a one-out pitch in the second and sent it well over the fence in center field.

The lead held up only briefly, however. Mike Heath, who started in the opener ahead of the Tigers' rookie catcher, Matt Nokes, tied the game in the third with a home run off Viola.

Just one day earlier, in a news conference at the Metrodome, Viola had said Heath was less of a threat offensively than the left-handed-hitting Nokes, who hit 33 home runs during the regular season.

"Heath hasn't shown the fire-

power that Nokes has," said Viola, a left-hander. Then he added, "Whoops, that's probably going to come back and get me."

It did. Heath's last home run was on Aug. 8, against the Yankees.

After the game, Heath took some of the blame for Alexander's failings.

"I set up in the wrong location a couple of times," Heath said. "Doyle's completely in charge and that's as it should be. But I'm sure I messed him up on a couple of key pitches."

Gaetti said he thought his first homer "gave everybody a little hope." Alexander had given up just three home runs in 89 1/3 innings since coming to Detroit and "had always shut us down pretty good," Gaetti said.

About his homers, he said: "The first one was an outside fastball. The second one was a slider right in the 'whomp-um' zone. I just did what I always do — swing hard in case I hit it. The first good pitch I see. I swing at."

(NYT, AP)



Joe Montana, left, and nonunion player Bob Gagliano.

Montana Leads the List Of Returning NFL Strikers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Thirty-five more players — including some of the National Football League's top performers — broke ranks with striking teammates Wednesday to rejoin their clubs in time to play this weekend's games.

Joe Montana led the parade of Wednesday's returnees. The 49ers' quarterback was one of 11 San Francisco players who returned, including Dwight Clark, Roger Craig and Joe Cribbs.

It was a turnaround for the 49ers' coach, Bill Walsh. Last week he met with players who wanted to return and talked them out of it. "The San Francisco Chronicle reported Thursday that nine players who wanted to return to the team last week would be given bonuses by management for staying out until Wednesday. The story quoted two unidentified sources as saying that the 49ers' management wanted to preserve team unity."

Walsh, owner Eddie DeBartolo, the players and the team's attorney all denied that any bonuses were offered.

The players were mum about their actions when questioned. "I'm just prepared to talk about the Atlanta game" on Sunday, said tight end Russ Francis, who became the first 49er to break the strike when he reported Tuesday afternoon. "I'm anxious to play football. I enjoy playing for the 49ers."

While the players were returning, a five-hour negotiating session in Virginia, between Jack Donlan of the Management Council and Gene Upshaw of the Players Association made progress, according to Upshaw.

Although the sides decided to resume talking Wednesday night, there was no indication that the strike, which has resulted in the cancellation of one football weekend and the creation of a new term — replacement players — could be settled in time to field regular teams this weekend.

Thus, it appears management will go ahead for a second straight week with its replacement teams, whose appearances last week led to the return of about 300,000 tickets.

While the number of players who rejoined their teams swelled to at least 140, that still left more than 1,400 players on strike. And many of those who have returned are on injured reserve — they are unable to play but get paid a salary only if they receive treatment at their clubs' training complex. (NYT, AP)

Dravecky 2-Hitter Blanks Cardinals

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS — Dave Dravecky continued to pitch zeros in postseason play Wednesday when he mastered the St. Louis Cardinals on two singles and pitched the San Francisco Giants to a 5-0 victory that squared the National League playoffs at one game apiece.

It was only the fourth two-hitter pitched in 19 years of major league baseball in the major leagues, and it was

NATIONAL LEAGUE

a beauty: Dravecky pitched to only 30 batters in nine innings, gave two hits and four walks, struck out six men and froze the St. Louis speed in its tracks.

He also extended his personal streak of October success to 19th innings of shutout ball in six appearances for two teams in two playoffs three years apart.

In 1984, when he was working for the San Diego Padres, he pitched six innings in three relief appearances against the Chicago Cubs and gave up no runs. In the World Series that year, he pitched 4 1/2 innings in two relief appearances against the Detroit Tigers, and gave up no runs. And Wednesday, on a chilly afternoon before 35,331 fans in Busch Stadium, he elevated his art to nine full innings of shutout ball against the Cardinals.

"He pitched a masterpiece," said Roger Craig, the Giants' manager. "It was dominating from the start," said Whitey Herzog, the Cardinals' manager.

"Without a doubt," Dravecky said, "it's the best game I ever pitched."

As a result of his tour de force, the teams were even as they headed for San Francisco, where the best-of-seven series will be resumed Friday night in Candlestick Park.

St. Louis speed, which stole 248 bases this season, was absent Tuesday night when the Cardinals won the opening game and was still missing Wednesday. Only one Cardinal runner tried to steal second, and he was thrown out on a pick-off, as Vince Coleman was the night before. Two other runners were knocked off in double plays.

But San Francisco power, which produced 205 home runs this season, blizzed the Cardinals and their best pitcher, John Tudor, who hadn't lost since Aug. 16. In the second inning, Will Clark nailed Tudor for a two-run home run that put the Giants in front. In the



Will Clark congratulates Dave Dravecky on his shutout.

fourth, Jeffrey Leonard hit his second home run in two games, and it was another distance shot into the center-field seats, 425 feet away.

"It was a game we had to win," said Leonard, who also got two singles and scored two runs. "They didn't see the real Giants last night."

For the Cardinals, it was a costly afternoon. They not only lost behind two score pitchers, but they lost a chance to take a two-game lead in the playoffs before testing the grass field and the winds of Candlestick Park, where their speed game may not thrive.

It started as a match between left-handers with strange seasons. Tudor spent three and a half months on the disabled list with a broken bone in the knee, but won eight of nine decisions after returning on July 30. Dravecky started the season in the San Diego bullpen, was traded to the Giants on July 4 and promptly won six of his next eight, with three shutouts.

He got the edge Wednesday in the second inning when Candy Maldonado singled and Clark, a left-handed lifter, lifted a home run just over the fence in right field for a 2-0 lead. In the fourth, Leon-

ard led off with his shot to dead center.

The Cardinals, meanwhile, were getting nothing but zeros from Dravecky. Their only hits were a single by Jim Lindeman with two down in the second inning and a single by Tommy Herr in the fourth. Neither man got beyond first base.

They had a chance in the third when Tony Pena led with a walk, but he took off for second and didn't make it. Craig, an expert at sensing such things, signaled from the dugout for a pitchout and Pena was gunned down by Bob Melvin.

They had another chance in the fourth when Ozzie Smith led with a walk and Herr followed with his single, putting runners on first and second with nobody out. But Dravecky got the heart of the batting order out on three fly balls.

Coleman led with a walk in the sixth, but was caught in a double play. Jose Oquendo led with a walk in the eighth, but was doubled up. And the Cardinals knew it wasn't their day when Smith, their matchless shortstop, led a ground ball slither through for a two-run error in the eighth.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Playoff Summaries

AMERICAN LEAGUE, GAME 1

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Football

NFL Strike Breakers

List of players, as supplied by NFL Management Council, who have defied the union's strike order:

ATLANTA (2) — LB Joe Cordeiro (1), LB Tim

BALTIMORE (1) — WR Bruce Weiler (1),

BUFFALO (1) — RB Carl Corbett, CB Duane

CAROLINA (1) — WR Willie Williams, DE

CHICAGO (1) — WR Willie Williams, DE

CINCINNATI (1) — DE Carl Hairston,

CLEVELAND (1) — DE Carl Hairston,

DENVER (1) — RB Tony Dawkins, DT Don

DETROIT (1) — RB Tony Dawkins, DT Don

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OBSERVER

The Glasnost Curtain

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — The KGB is worried about its image. It was in the Sunday Times of London. The KGB is offering 3,000 rubles for the best book or movie showing what a great outfit it is.

This has to do with glasnost. Everything on the other side of the Iron Curtain has to do with glasnost. Which raises the question: When did you last hear anybody say "Iron Curtain"?

I haven't heard it for years. Don't know why. It's a Winston Churchill coinage, and a fine one, but it seemed to fade out even before glasnost.

Note, by the way, that most Americans talking about glasnost make it sound like "glass-nosed." This is amusing only because of the American term "hard-nosed," which is used to describe people who don't like glasnost, or anything else about the Soviet Union. Around Washington you can hear things like, "He's hard-nosed on glass-nosed."

But back to the going of "Iron Curtain." If it had lingered on, would friends of glasnost now be making the metal out of it, calling it something like the Beaded Curtain or the Chessboard Curtain to keep abreast of the international political fads? Why do I care? Because I'm interested in that prize the KGB is offering. It would be sweet for an American capitalist back to match those 3,000 rubles from right under the noses of Russia's foremost literary comrades.

You probably wouldn't have a chance of winning, though, if your manuscript contained dated words. Remember, as a writer, even for the American market, you must always keep up with the latest revisions of history if you want to sell. With glasnost, history is being revised right before our eyes. Consequently, a lot of good, robust, old-fashioned vocabulary is now disappearing from American speech and may even be banned by the Russians.

So, if your aim is a book gussying up the image of the KGB and painting its agents as regular, up-to-date guys, you don't want them talking like those antique, square-jawed thugs Stalin kept around to shoot people who annoyed him.

For instance, suppose my book

has a scene in which the KGB hero, Igor, has connived to maneuver an American presidential candidate into a weekend with a beautiful, young Soviet brain surgeon aboard the yacht Going Ape. The gorgeous heroine of Soviet brain surgery is under orders to stun the candidate with her beauty and, while he is gaga, open his skull and give him a brainwashing, using a pink rose.

Now suppose Igor is hiding under the bed with the shampoo and the rinse when he hears familiar footsteps on the deck overhead and recognizes the tread of the brutal Hardnose, international munitions king and hater of peace.

Once upon a time Igor could have called softly to his surgical accomplice: "Faster, Grushenka! A fascist beast is drawing nigh." A chase would have ensued and, hero and heroine having made it back behind the Berlin Wall, Igor would have said, "Doesn't it make you feel warm all over to be back inside the good old Iron Curtain?"

□

I'm not certain, but I suspect if Igor gets caught nowadays saying "faster, Grushenka," he will find himself in mighty deep trouble at the KGB office. How far glasnost permits the KGB to go in disciplining him, I don't know. Maybe they send a note home to his mother.

As for Igor saying "Iron Curtain," I realize that wouldn't sit well in Moscow unless the KGB could be persuaded it would help the book to sell bigger than the works of Dr. Leo Buscaglia in the United States. And what other market could possibly interest an image-minded KGB?

After all, chances of improving the KGB image in Russia can't be very good, due to its having spent two or three generations rummaging through everybody's personal effects and making the next of kin disappear. Anyhow, glasnost could end at any moment.

That American best-seller market, though, could mean everything: the big sponduliks instead of mere rubles. And with a swinging Bondlike KGB hero who is bankable, hence flammable, he could do for Soviet Russia what "Rambo" has done for Sylvester Stallone.

But not, I suspect, if he says "Iron Curtain."

New York Times Service

Pasteur's Leader in AIDS Research

By Robin Herman

PARIS — Dr. Luc Montagnier's office at the Pasteur Institute is an unmarked, cluttered cubbyhole across from the ladies' room in a building labeled "Laboratoire des Virus."

The labs themselves are equally cluttered and confining, narrow rooms with white tables littered with flasks and beakers, Bunsen burners and computer printouts.

It was from these modest-looking surroundings that Montagnier, the leading French AIDS researcher, stepped onto the public stage four years ago to lay claim to discovery of the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Montagnier's AIDS work has attracted more international attention to the 100-year-old Pasteur Institute than anything since Louis Pasteur himself brought the world to his door by developing a rabies vaccine.

Montagnier, a short, gray-haired man with a smooth and cheerful manner, has retained a cloak of modesty despite a legal and publicity battle with Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute in the United States over the AIDS discovery and patents. In the end, credit was shared, with the larger portion going to Montagnier and his colleagues Jean-Claude Chermann and Françoise Barré-Sinoussi.

But the competition is far from over. "We are the first, so we try to keep this," said Montagnier, speaking of scientific reputation as though it were a tennis ranking. "Now there are many competitors. It is more difficult to be at the top of the research. We are trying to be the first for a vaccine, for therapeutics, for improving diagnostic techniques."

If Montagnier ever was shy and retiring, he is no longer. In a recent discussion of his work, the 55-year-old scientist came across as ambitious, competitive and proud. And to Montagnier, the scientist, confronting the AIDS crisis has brought the most fascinating and stimulating research he has ever directed — coupled with the chance to travel the world, influencing scientific and political leaders.

Of the AIDS research, he says emphatically in strongly accented



Luc Montagnier (left) of the Pasteur Institute (right) says, "We will not be working all our life on AIDS. The AIDS problem will be solved. I'm sure of this."

English. "This was my own initiative. I was not asked by the institute to work on AIDS. In the first year it was not well accepted in the Pasteur Institute."

"I was told we should not touch a marginal disease in marginal people because this could do something bad for the reputation of the Pasteur Institute because this disease was linked to homosexual people."

"Of course this has changed. I think the reputation of the Pasteur Institute has increased."

Although Montagnier is not a clinician, he is so well known that some sufferers, he said, "come directly to this office. They know that personally, so I try to help them. I am considered like a sorcerer."

"Even if they are not concerned with AIDS, they have multiple sclerosis, any incurable disease, and they write me and ask what I can do."

Montagnier the sorcerer is rarely seen with a test tube nowadays. He only handles tissue cultures on occasional weekends when he cannot find a technician. His work is primarily bureaucratic, managing about 50 scientists and technicians, deciding the goals of experiments, distributing the tasks, drawing conclusions from

the results and deciding on new experiments. Nearly half his time is spent on the road, helping to educate the public and the medical research community. He says that he is able to give very little time to his wife and three grown children, but he is not apologetic. He was always one to live in the lab, even before AIDS, he says.

Montagnier is both blasé and a bit pleased about the famous people he has met in his new, more public role, although he says he was well known for interbreeding work before AIDS, offering only as "an anecdote" that Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, when he was president of France, once sent a letter to Montagnier via motorcycle asking him if he could help a boy dying of cancer who had written to the president. He has met President François Mitterrand and Elizabeth Taylor, among others.

The actress, an active fundraiser for AIDS research, visited the Pasteur Institute a few months ago after attending the auction of the Duchess of Windsor's jewelry, which had been bequeathed to the institute. The auction raised more than \$40 million for the institute.

"The sale of jewelry probably got more money because of the results and deciding on new experiments. Nearly half his time is spent on the road, helping to educate the public and the medical research community. He says that he is able to give very little time to his wife and three grown children, but he is not apologetic. He was always one to live in the lab, even before AIDS, he says."

Pasteur Institute work on AIDS," Montagnier said.

Born in Chabris, in the Loire country east of Tours, Montagnier gravitated to scientific pursuits as a teen-ager. "My father had a hobby on Sundays of manipulating chemicals and doing experiments," he related, "so I followed him at first in that. I had a small laboratory in the basement where I did experiments — like nitrotyrosine."

He graduated from explosives to medical studies and then taught physiology for a few years at the Sorbonne. He then went to England where the new field of molecular biology was booming. At the national labs of Carshalton and Glasgow, Montagnier discovered a passion and focus — cancer and the rare viruses that can cause it in animals. There was also a personal component to the choice.

"You know Gallo has his story about his sister and cancer," says Montagnier. "Everyone has a cancer story. My grandfather died of cancer, a slowly evolving cancer of the rectum. I could see him declining month after month, day after day, like an AIDS patient. He was very thin. He died when I was 15, the right age to be impressed."

In 1972 Montagnier joined the

Pasteur Institute to set up a new laboratory for viral oncology, the study of cancer-causing viruses, and to teach the subject. A former student, who became head of virology at a large Paris hospital, called Montagnier in 1983 about the mysterious disease that was killing his patients. If she sent him a diseased lymph node, would he try to identify the lethal agent?

"It was something intriguing," Montagnier recalled. "It could be a virus. I was a virologist, so I jumped on it."

As a challenge, the AIDS virus has not disappointed him. "It can't think, but nature, the selection, has made this virus very clever," Montagnier says. "I think of it like a very polished stone, polished by the sea for many years. It's a perfect object in its world. It's not a natural. It's not made by God or man."

He is already looking toward returning to work on cancer and multiple sclerosis. "We will not be working all our life on AIDS," he says. "The AIDS problem, in terms of research, will be solved. I'm sure of this."

Robin Herman is a free-lance writer living in Paris.

PEOPLE

Peter Holm Loses Bid

For Joan Collins Alimony

The \$80,000-a-month alimony request by the former husband of the actress Joan Collins, 53, was dismissed by Judge Earl F. Riley who said Peter Holm, 39, was "playing games" with the judicial system. Holm, who did not show up in court in Los Angeles because he was in France, was later cited for contempt by Judge Frances Rothschild, who issued a warrant for his arrest. Holm had been scheduled to appear before Rothschild Wednesday on five contempt of court violations. Holm now faces six contempt charges that could lead to up to six months in jail each. The citations stem from alleged violations of earlier court orders involving the couple's furniture and his refusal to leave their Hollywood Hills home, Marilyn Mitchell, who represents Collins, said Holm, over the weekend, had married Cathy Warkow, a Los Angeles woman who once worked as a secretary to the sports magnate Jerry Buss, owner of the Lakers basketball team and the Los Angeles Kings hockey team.

A jetliner flying from the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius to Paris made an unscheduled stop in London Thursday to bring Prince Andrew and his wife, Sarah, home from a vacation. The Air Mauritius Boeing 747 was supposed to fly from Mauritius to London and then Paris, but first it flew into Heathrow Airport to drop off the royal couple and accompanying reporters. Andrew and Sarah, the Duke and Duchess of York, had been vacationing in Mauritius for two weeks. Left sitting on the jumpbox for more than an hour were 49 passengers anxious to get to Paris. To ease their agony, they were told they could "have more to drink if they want," an Air Mauritius official said.

Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza de Kazon was unable to reach agreement with state officials in Baden-Württemberg on relocating his famed art collection at Ludwigsburg Castle, near Stuttgart, state officials reported. Thyssen-Bornemisza has been seeking a new home for his collection of 1,400 paintings and about 600 other pieces of art, which is currently housed in the Villa Favorita, his mansion on the banks of Lake Lugano in Switzerland.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on page 14

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